

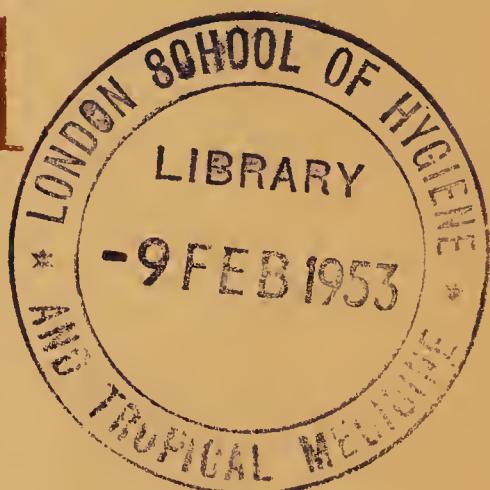


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COLONIAL REPORTS

Brunei

1951



LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1953

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STATE OF BRUNEI

Annual Report on Brunei for the year 1951

BY
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LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
- 1953

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PART I

GENERAL REVIEW OF 1951

The Coronation of His Highness the Sultan, Omar Ali Saifuddin, C.M.G., took place at Brunei on the 31st May. Amongst those present at the ceremony were Their Excellencies the Commissioner General for South East Asia, the Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald, P.C., the High Commissioner for Brunei, Sir Anthony Abell and the Governor of North Borneo, Sir Ralph Hone.

Thousands of people of many races flocked to the capital for the ceremony and enthusiastic celebrations lasted three days and nights.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Anthony Abell paid four visits to the State during the year.

Other distinguished visitors were

Admiral Sir Guy Russell, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief Far East.
The Right Reverend Bishop of Borneo.
The Honourable the Chief Justice of Sarawak,
Doctor Hedges,
The Honourable the Chief Secretary of Sarawak
Mr. R. G. Aikman, C.M.G.
The Deputy Commissioner General Mr. Addis, C.M.G.
Dr. Pridie, Chief Medical Officer Colonial Office.
Professor Mason, University of Malaya.

On the 31st of July, Her Highness the Raja Isteri was delivered of an infant son.

In September His Highness the Sultan accompanied by the Duli Pengiran Pemancha, Second Minister, and six others went to Mecca on the pilgrimage. The First Minister, Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Bendahara was appointed to act as Regent during the absence from the State of His Highness.

It is recorded with deep regret that the First Minister, Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Bendahara, O.B.E., died at Brunei on 3rd November 1951 after a sudden illness. The late Bendahara was 73 years old and became First Minister in July 1950.

The work of rehabilitation proceed remarkably rapidly inspite of a shortage of contractors, labour and material. At the end of the year 54 permanent shophouses were under construction in Brunei Town.

The Public Works Department achieved a record expenditure of close on three and a half million which reflects great credit on the State Engineer and his small staff.

The work of rehabilitation should be practically completed by the end of 1953.

Medical and Health Services were expanded but the acute shortage of qualified doctors and nurses has proved a severe handicap.

U.N.I.C.E.F. personnel continued to do valuable work in the State.

Education has made good strides and the first Government English School was opened this year. There is, however, still a shortage of trained English teachers.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements were very active and there has been a considerably increased enrolment to both bodies.

Representatives of the British Red Cross paid visits to Brunei Town and Kuala Belait and the local branches are progressing satisfactorily.

The activities of the British Malayan Petroleum Company at Seria continued to expand and the production of crude oil rose to 102,000 barrels a day. The Company have instituted a realistic and comprehensive housing policy for their employees and their Industrial Relations Department are very actively concerned in the welfare of staff and labour.

There was no major labour trouble during the year.

Once more crime was negligible.

The rice crop was satisfactory and this together with the high price of plantation rubber led to renewed prosperity throughout the State.

PART II.

CHAPTER I

POPULATION.

Race. The principal indigenous races of the State are Brunei Malays, Kedayans, Tutongs, Dusuns, Belaits, Muruts and Dayaks.

The Brunei Malays and Kedayans are found principally in the Brunei, Muara, and Temburong districts, and to a lesser degree in the Tutong districts. The Tutongs live along the lower reaches of the Tutong River and the Dusuns inhabit the hinterland between the upper borders of the Tutong and Belait Rivers; these two races probably have a common ancestry. The Belaits are confined to the lower reaches of the Belait River. The Muruts were formerly numerous in the Temburong district, but largely owing to the small-pox and cholera epidemics in the latter part

of the last century, and to their degenerate way of living at that time, their numbers have been greatly reduced and there are now only scattered communities in the Temburong district. The Dayaks are found in scattered settlements along the upper reaches of the Temburong, Pandaruan and Belait Rivers.

The Brunei Malays live near the sea and are principally fishermen; the other races practice agriculture of one sort or another. Until quite recently, the Dusuns, Dayaks and Muruts practised shifting cultivation only, but there is some evidence that they are adopting settled methods of cultivation.

Of the alien races, the Chinese are by far the most numerous. They are immigrants from the South China provinces and are occupied principally as traders or shop-keepers. Other alien races, in much smaller numbers, are Indians, mostly Tamil and Malayalis who work as shop-keepers and as labourers in the oilfield, and a few Arab traders.

Religion. The religion of the Brunei Malays and Kedayan is Islam of the Shafi'i sect. The Tutongs and Belaits also generally profess Islam. Of the other races, the Dusuns, Dayaks and Muruts are all pagan animists.

Language. The languages spoken in the State are as diverse as the races which compose its population. The Bruneis and Kedayans speak Malay, and in general, each race has its own language, though colloquial Malay serves as a lingua franca both for indigenous and alien peoples.

Of the foreign languages spoken in the State, Chinese is the most common, the principal dialects being Kheh, Hokkien and Cantonese. The Indian population speaks mostly Tamil and Malayalam.

Total Population. Taken from 1947 Census Report is 40,657. The density of population is 18.2 per square mile. The estimated population in 1951 is 45,000.

Births. Total number during the year was 2,805 representing a birth rate of 68.99 per mille, an increase of 12.02 per mille, of these 1,524 were male and 1,281 were female giving a birth sex ratio of 1.189 males to females.

Deaths. The number of deaths registered was 708 giving a crude death rate of 17.41 per mille. Registration of deaths and births is now compulsory but the majority are not certified.

Infant Mortality. The total infant mortality was 227 of which 128 male and 99 female giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 80.92 which represents a fall of 56 on the 1950 figures.

Migration. There was no original migration during the year, but as always, there was a constant ebb and flow of population between the State and the neighbouring territories of Sarawak and British North Borneo.

The following is a Table of arrivals and departures according to nationality:—

Nationality	Arrivals				Departures	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
American	7	8		7	9	
Arab	20	—		23	—	
British	480	159		412	175	
Chinese	3612	1421		3652	1352	
Dayaks	1225	49		1566	28	
Dusun	76	25		81	19	
Dutch	105	15		114	21	
Indian	461	52		390	29	
Malays	2090	989		1970	903	
Others	80	36		91	46	
	—	—		—	—	
	8156	2754		8306	2582	
	—	—		—	—	

There was in excess of 22 arrivals over departures.

Aliens, which term connotes persons other than subjects of His Highness the Sultan, British subjects, and British Protected persons, including citizens of the Republic of Ireland; are required to register on arrival, and to notify moves from one district to another within the State, and to register departure. They may be, and in the case of the labouring classes generally are, required to furnish a guarantor for their repatriation expenses to the country from which they have arrived, should that become necessary.

Little restriction is placed on the free movement of indigenous persons, but all persons entering the State are required to produce a passport.

CHAPTER II

OCCUPATION, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION

The State has a wide variation in the type of occupation and the employment offering. At the one extreme is the tilling of small holdings by the rural indigenous population engaged in self sufficient agricultural pursuits, varied by the gathering of jungle produce or the catching of fish; at the other is the oil field of Seria where an enthusiastic management is trying to instill efficiency into people who have mostly been brought up in a very different tradition.

The oilfield in Seria, which is operated by the British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited has continued to expand during 1951, and at the end of the year employed a senior and regional staff of 780 and a labour force of 3,468 Asians.

However, with the continual exploration work being carried out and with a far sighted construction policy aimed to provide modern housing for all its staff and unskilled workmen, the Company is experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of both skilled and unskilled labour.

Endeavour is being made to recruit labour from India and Hongkong is regarded as a possible source for recruitment.

Rates of Pay in Industry. In the second half of the year the British Malayan Petroleum Company increased its rates of pay for all staff and labour, the basic rates of labour ranging from \$2.71 up to \$7.59 a day.

Temporary cost of living allowance was also paid at the rate of 45% for married men and 30% for bachelors.

Housing. Houses are available for all staff and labour and the Company now has 130 regional staff and 816 labour force housed in modern concrete buildings. Work on the permanent housing scheme progressed rapidly and should be completed in 1953.

Education. Much progress has been made during the year in the Company trade school where young apprentices, some of them sons of employees, are learning the basic skill of an artisan.

The Company also runs a preparatory trade school for young boys who, after passing out, will join the trade school as apprentices.

These schools offer free education to a number of deserving boys from other schools in Brunei and Sarawak.

Night classes in English were held and proved very popular.

Medical Services. The Company employs a qualified staff of doctors, dentists and nurses to attend to the medical needs of its employees. A hospital with every type of modern medical equipment is maintained at Kuala Belait.

Workers' Amenities. Every effort is made to provide recreation for all employees of the Company. There are three playing fields where games and sports can be seen in progress most evenings and numerous clubs have been opened for members of the staff and labour force.

The Company runs an open air cinema.

Government. Next to the Oil Company, the largest employer of labour is the Government. Owing to the rising cost of living it was found necessary towards the end of the year to raise the rates of pay for daily paid labour. The rates for monthly paid labour are to be raised in January next year. The Government maintains in Brunei Town, and Kuala Belait playing fields, recreation clubs and canteens for its employees.

Rubber Estates. Work on the rubber estates is mostly carried out by local Kedayans who live in surrounding villages and who travel to work daily. A number of Malays and a few Indians and Chinese also make a living from tapping rubber. The average daily earnings of a rubber tapper was about \$3.50.

General. All workers enjoy freedom of action as regard work and association. Indentured labour is not allowed and employment of women and children is controlled. There is a Workmens Compensation Ordinance.

The following table shows the racial distribution of the labour employed according to the principal categories of employment:—

Race	Government (Public Works)	B.M.P. Co. (Oil Mining)	Rubber and Cutch	Total
Malays and Bruneis	602	1593	506	2701
Dayaks	.. ..	—	403	1 404
Chinese	.. ..	4	1012	19 1035
Indians	.. ..	2	388	— 390
Javanese	.. ..	2	57	13 72
Eurasians	.. ..	—	15	— 15
	—	—	—	—
	610	3468	539	4617
	—	—	—	—

CHAPTER III PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

	Revenue and Expenditure	
	1950 (Actual) \$	1951 (Partly estimated) \$
Revenue	.. .. 17,302,869	69,390,760
Expenditure	.. .. 7,112,504	7,494,874
Surplus	.. .. 10,190,365	61,895,876

Revenue. There was considerable increase of revenue under three main headings.

Duties, taxes, and licenses which increased by \$40,000,000 chiefly due to the \$40,000,000 being collected in income tax for the years 1950 and 1951.

Mining rent and oil royalties, which, increased by \$10,986,000 due to greater production.

Interest, which increased by \$700,000 due to more investments.

Expenditure. There were not marked increase other than in additional \$225,000 under Medical and Health.

The main heads of Revenue and Expenditure are shown hereunder:—

Heads of Revenue	(Actual) 1950 \$	(Partly estimated) 1951 \$
Duties, Taxes and Licences	2,914,979	43,016,518
Fees of Courts, etc.	139,099	358,102
Government Undertakings	246,851	340,028
Revenue from Government Property	55,985	58,416
Mining Rent	13,226,026	24,212,465
Forests	117,281	102,936
Interests	353,543	1,056,085
Currency Profits	46,304	108,602
Land Sales	202,801	137,598
	17,302,869	69,390,750

Heads of Expenditure

Pensions, Retired Allowances	69,324	111,470
H.H. the Sultan	95,702	157,128
Ministers	34,949	30,203
British Resident	54,538	64,493
Assistant Resident Belait	22,162	24,855
Agriculture	132,347	153,952
Audit	8,397	6,977
Court	6,151	6,950
Customs and Marine	226,264	262,356
Education	201,041	199,706
Electrical	183,539	130,581
Fisheries	66,958	50,009
Forests	28,185	43,690
Land and District Offices	163,014	274,040
Medical and Health	283,699	509,405
Miscellaneous Services	1,987,312	1,871,918
Municipal	108,539	166,253
National Registration	18,257	3,563
Police and Prisons	220,572	226,780
Posts and Telegraphs	183,257	211,971
Religious Affairs	21,073	23,951
Treasury	15,692	16,588
Public Works Department	65,434	79,535
Public Works Annually		
Recurrent	239,585	303,700
Public Works Extraordinary	2,676,513	2,564,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,112,504	7,494,874
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Public Debt. The State has no public debt.

Taxation

The main sources of income under this head are shown hereunder:—

	1951
	\$
Import Duties	2,272,984
Export Duties	477,237
Vehicles & Drivers Licences	62,198
Excise Duty	55,925
Wharf Duties	21,716
Income Tax	40,026,300
Arms	7,052
Sanitary Board Licences	56,612
Stamps Duties	5,098

Customs Tariff

The chief features of the Customs tariff are as follows:—

- (a) Import duties. Intoxicating liquors, tobacco, petroleum, sugar, matches, coffee, tea, milk, soap, salt, cosmetics, perfumery, textiles, vehicles, musical instruments, firewood, electrical apparatus, cameras, timber, furniture and refrigerators.

(b) Export duties. Copra, dried and salted fish, sago, live stock and plantation rubber.

Excise and Stamp duties.

Excise duty is charged on distilled samsu which is the only intoxicating liquor made locally.

Stamp duties are imposed on all documents required to be stamped under the Stamp Enactment.

Income Tax.

The Income Tax Enactment came into force on the 1st January 1950 but the tax for 1950 was not collected until 1951.

Estate Duty.

The rates of estate duty form a graduated scale rising from 1% to 20% according to the aggregate value of all the property liable to duty on death.

CHAPTER IV

CURRENCY AND BANKING

The State is a party to the Malayan Currency Agreement and Malayan currency is the only legal tender.

The standard coin is the Malayan silver dollar with a par of two shillings and four pence, at which it is linked to sterling. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value of 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There is also copper coin of 1 cent. Currency notes are issued in different denominations from 50 cents upwards.

Banks operating in Brunei State are as follows:—

- (a) Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation with branches at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.
- (b) Post Office Savings Bank with branches at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

The total number of depositors and the amount standing to their credit with the Post Office Savings Bank at the close of the years 1950 and 1951 were as follows:—

Year	Number of depositors.	Amount. \$
1950	759	195,455
1951	928	265,605

CHAPTER V.

COMMERCE

The volume of trade was slightly larger this year than in 1950.

Imports. The total imports amounted to \$50,358,830 as compared with \$60,265,034 the previous year and the decrease is chiefly due to reduced imports of equipments and machinery by the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

Imports of maize, building materials, clothing, films and miscellaneous items were considerably increased. Details of the principal imports for the years 1950 and 1951 are given in Appendix A.

Exports. Total exports amounted to \$271,838,398 as compared with \$205,388,521 the previous year. The export of crude oil rose to just on five million long tons and increase of 884,000 long tons on the 1950 figure.

The amount of plantation rubber exported in 1951 was less than the previous year but improved prices lead to an overall value increase of \$ 2 million or 30%.

The firewood trade with Hongkong continued to prosper and exports increased slightly.

Details of the principal exports are given in Appendix B.

CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

(a) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Crops Reports.

Rubber. The area under rubber in 1951 was 28,718 acres. Of this total nearly 13,000 acres consisted of small holdings; 5323 acres were newly planted with rubber this year.

The majority of small holdings have been maintained in a satisfactory condition having regard to the economic position of the small-holder in general.

Disease. Mouldy rot (*Ceratostomella fimbriata*) continued to be in evidence in many parts of the State particularly during the wetter periods of the year. Control of this disease has not been entirely satisfactory and many owners have been slow to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in taking the necessary measures for control.

The total export of smoked rubber sheets for the year was 2405 tons as compared with 2558 tons last year.

Padi. Season 1950-1951. The following table shows the acreage and yield in gantangs of padi for the State for season 1950-51 as compared with 1949-50.

Season	Approximate acreage		Average Yield per acre		Estimated Production	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
1949-1950	5,061	2,888	374	240	1,892,814	693,120
1950-1951	5,471	3,104	327	240	1,789,017	744,960
Increase or decrease over 1949-50 season	+410	+216			-103,797	+51,840

It will be observed from the table that there was an increase of 410 acres and 216 acres planted respectively with wet and dry padi. The table further denotes that although acreage was increased, the total production in wet padi was decreased as compared with season 1949-1950.

Pests and Diseases. There was considerable pest in the padi season of 1950-51. Besides birds, rats, insects (*Leptocoris* *Scotinophora* Spp.) and (*Diatrae* Spp.) squirrels and monkeys were responsible for the damage.

Losses due to wild pigs and rats were greatly reduced through the sale of prepared poison baits by the Agricultural Department.

Season 1951-1952. The commencement of dry padi the farming season is usually a month earlier than that for wet padi. In Brunei the Tutong Districts cultivation of wet padi began in August and preliminary clearing and trampling in September.

In Belait and Temburong Districts, sowing and planting proceeded more or less according to the planting programme. Transplanting was carried on generally in October and November. In some instances this was delayed and so had to be continued on into the month of December.

Up to the end of 1951, approximately 4,892 acres of wet padi and 3,814 acres of dry padi had been planted. Weather conditions throughout the growing period were generally favourable.

Sago. The estimated acreage under sago this year was 2,189 an increase of 24 acres over that of last year. The total raw or wet flour exported this year was 216.58 piculs at a price which varies from \$12 to 15 per picul, and of dry flour was 15.50 piculs at a cost which varies from \$34 to \$50 per picul.

Coconuts. Coconuts are largely a small-holder's crop. The total estimated area cultivated was 1,223 acres, and increase of 82 acres over that of last year. The price of a ripened fruit varies from 25 cts. to 30 cts. Local production is insufficient to meet local demand.

Fruit. The total area under fruit at the end of 1951 was 1,414 acres. Interest in fruit cultivation is on the increase. This is evidenced by the larger number of orders the Agricultural Department is receiving.

Market Gardens. Returns at the close of the year show an estimated area of 564 acres, an increase of 87 acres on the previous year. Most of the vegetable trade, both growing and marketing, is in the hands of the Chinese. Average yields per acre were poor and this is probably due to the lack of bulky organic manures with which to build up a high level of fertility.

Other Food Crops. Approximately 4000 acres were planted with other food crops such as tapioca, sweet potato, ground nut and sugar cane, this work being undertaken by the Chinese and Kedayans.

Livestock.

Cattle. The State carried a stock of 998 cattle and 9,479 buffaloes, a slight increase on the previous year.

The general condition of the animals has been satisfactory and there has been no outbreak of cattle disease during the year.

Pigs. The total number of pigs at the end of the year was 4,353. Pure bred Middle White weaner boars were imported from the Cameron Highlands and were successfully crossed with local Chinese sows.

Poultry. On the majority of the small holdings a few birds only are kept to supply the needs of the household but there are one or two small farms owned by Chinese near Belait Town.

There was an outbreak of Ranikhet disease (Diphtheritic-Stomato-Pharyngitis) and many deaths resulted. In the latter part of the year some 4,427 birds were inoculated against this disease by members of the Department of Agriculture.

The estimated number of poultry at the end of the year was 49,000.

Agricultural and Padi Test Stations.

Agricultural Station, Kilanas. The area comprises approximately 50 acres of which 30 acres are flat paya land, 20 acres of comparatively dry land.

The padi test plot and buffalo farm occupies the flat swampy area and the dry area is used for the cultivation of fruit trees, a rubber nursery, a general nursery to provide materials for budding requirements, and for the establishment of poultry and cattle farms.

Approximately 20 acres were planted with 15 varieties of padi mainly for multiplication purposes.

A rubber nursery of 3 acres has been maintained as a source of supply of budwood to small holders.

Budding of rambutans, pulasan, durian and other fruits was successfully undertaken.

The building up of breeding pens of Rhode Island Red and Australorp poultry continued but the results on the whole have not been very satisfactory. With a qualified officer available next year to supervise this project there should be considerable improvement.

Local chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons have also been kept at the Station during the year.

Agricultural Station, Birau. The Station is located within Tutong District and is approximately 18½ miles from Brunei Town. Approximately 30 acres are under cultivation. The Station deals principally with the establishment of local and imported fruits and the maintenance of food crops and vegetables area.

The crops established include, papayas, rambutans, pulasan, bananas, pincapples, coffee, oranges, lime, pomelo, custard-apple, bread-fruit, jackfruit, pepper, derries, cocoa, an acre of wet padi, coconuts, a demonstration plot of two acres of rumbia (sago), oil palm, jambu ayer (*Eugenia* sp.), kapok, illipe nuts and durian.

The vegetables planted included brinjal, ladies finger, long beans, cucumber, keladi (taro), sweet potatoes and ground nuts.

In general, the station is well maintained and all crops established are growing well. It is regularly visited by small holders in the district.

Wet Padi Settlement Area, Melaut. The area farmed by the Agricultural Department is 40 acres. Just before the padi season 1951-52 commenced, the height of the dam was increased and this enabled more areas to be within the reach of irrigation water. Before the close of the year, 24 application totalling 48 acres has been received for wet padi cultivation in this area.

Padi Test Station, Lumapas. (Area 5 acres). Fifteen strains of mostly imported padi were planted for multiplication purposes. This plot is bunded but during dry spell there is always shortage of irrigation water. During the last padi season, a yield of 300 gantangs per acre was obtained.

Rice Mills.

80,555 gantangs of padi were milled at the end of the year, the distribution of rice mills being as follows:—

Government owned at Kilanas	26,474
Teck Teck at Jalan Tutong	20,972
Eng Boon at the 20th mile Tutong Road ..	33,110

Agricultural Show.

The State Agricultural Show was held in Brunei on the 30th May, 1951 and was declared open by His Excellency the Commissioner General for South and South-East Asia. All districts cooperated in bringing exhibits. Not less than 2,000 persons attended the show and there was a pleasing number of exhibits of good quality.

Administration.

The Acting State Agricultural Officer, Inche' Hamidoon left Brunei in September for Ceylon in order to undergo a course there. He was relieved by Mr. William Crocker, who was seconded from Sarawak.

(b) Fisheries.

The Fisheries Survey carried out in 1950 proved that increased production can be obtained only by the development and speeding up of the native methods employed by generations of Brunei Malay fishermen, and this has been the objective in 1951.

Enthusiastic co-operation has been given by the fishermen themselves, and appreciable progress has been made in increasing the supply and reducing the time taken to convey fish and prawns from the catcher to consumer, thereby also improving the quality.

The prawn industry (known as tugu). A tugu fishery inspector was appointed at the request of the "Tugu Committee", which consists of an elected number of fishermen and middlemen (Chinese) concerned in the prawn industry. The Committee was appointed early in the year to consider and forward recommendation on such matters as licensing, charges of fishing sites.

An outboard engine and perahu were provided by the Committee for the Inspector's use, and quarters on Baru2, an island, nearby, were also placed at his disposal during the tugu seasons, which are approximately two weeks of every month.

The duties of the Inspector are to patrol the whole tugu area while fishing operations are in progress, investigating any strange or unlicensed perahu, and ensuring that the whole of the catch is landed at Baru2 and not smuggled away into neighbouring territories or sold on the area, which, at its farthest point is some eight miles of open bay from the Baru2 and Berbunot headquarters.

The appointment resulted in an immediate increase in the quantity of prawns landed, and although it is yet too early to say definitely, and although the inevitable teething troubles are being experienced, every indication points to its success.

In the ten fishing sites in the Brunei Bay Tugu area, a total of 567 sets of Matas are worked by 81 licensed Tugu fishermen. Twenty seven large perahus and sampans are used by these men, and the whole are in the employ of ten middlemen residing in Baru2 and Berbunot. Fresh prawns are bought from the fishermen by the middlemen, and resold at the market rates.

The balance of each season's catch is sun dried on the two-island headquarters of the industry at Baru2 and Berbunot, and approximately 95% is then sold in the local market by the middlemen.

Local Fishing Statistics. A marked increase is noticeable in the number of local fishing craft registered as fishing boats and employing the following methods:

		1950	1951
Pukat (cast net)	..	21	29
Rantau	..	43	23
Kilong	..	102	46
Paguyot	..	12	18
Kabat	..	7	16
Bubu	..	9	330
Tambak	..	5	42
Lintau	..	11	120
Slambau	..	14	11
Penakat	..	—	35
Rambat	..	—	21
Gurit	..	—	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		224	592
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The increase in popularity of the bubu, which can be constructed entirely of jungle materials and is therefore the most economical, is direct result of the extensive experiments and research made with bubu fishing by the Fishery Survey in 1950, and

is an encouraging indication of the fishermen's willingness to co-operate in the development of his own time honoured methods.

Fishermen's Society Tutong. A request for Government financial aid to purchase outboard engines, larger and more seaworthy perahu (and a certain amount of ex Fishery Department equipment) was received early in the year from the Head Fishermen of the Tutong area. Reasonable security being offered, loans were granted, and the necessary equipment purchased by Government on behalf of the fishermen. This small society was then formed in the Tutong area, and is now making excellent progress. Larger inshore areas are now capable of being fished in far less time, and the use of outboard engines has reduced a three or four hours paddle or sail to and from the fishing grounds, to a matter of a few minutes steam.

The final arrangements not being completed until late in the year, no records of landings have been kept.

Kuala Belait. A number of Kuala Belait fishermen have built three wooden fishing vessels of 35' to 45' length. The vessels are sound sea-worthy jobs, and are intended for use in extending the Kuala Belait bubu fishing area, which is at present fished only by perahu.

The Government has approved loans to purchase engines for these vessels, which would then be employed in providing a much needed increase in the supply of fresh fish to the far end of the State. This would also ease the demand for permission to transport fish from supplies landed in Brunei Town to Kuala Belait area, which, inspite of the slight increase in landings, is still very frequently not sufficient to meet local demands. These movements are strictly controlled, but it is probable that a certain percentage of the fish and prawns caught by Brunei fishermen is not being sold or even landed, in Brunei. Increased production by the individual fishermen is the remedy to this shortage, and can be achieved largely by encouragement and assistance to become mechanically minded. The considerable time spent in transporting the catch could thus be reduced to a minimum, similarly the many valuable extra hours spent on the fishing grounds.

Very little can be done to improve on fishing methods used by the local fishermen. His gears and equipment are the result of generations of study and work under local conditions. Assistance can best be rendered by advising on the means of fast transport from one fishing ground to another, and in cultivating the awakening interest in fishermen's co-operative societies, which would give him a more reasonable share of the profits obtained by his own dangerous and strenuous days work.

(c) Forestry.

(i) Forest Policy.

The forests, properly managed, are an asset of continually increasing value and the greatest importance is attached to their maintenance, not only as a source of revenue but on account of the many other benefits that accrue from the possession of them. To

ensure realization of these benefits, the forest policy detailed below has been approved by Government.

- (1) To protect by reservation and to develop forests where their retention is essential for the conversion of soil and water resources necessary for agriculture, and to ensure that every district is, as far as possible, permanently self-supporting in respect of timber and other forest produce.
- (2) To develop the forests to provide forest produce for domestic use, for agricultural and industrial development.
- (3) To manage the forests to obtain the best financial return and the re-investment of an adequate percentage of this return in works of development in so far as such management is consistent with the primary aims of reservation.
- (4) To recruit the forest field staff from the people of the State and train them in the proper management of the forests.
- (5) To educate the people of the State to a proper appreciation of the importance of forests in the economy of the country, with particular emphasis on the destructive consequences of shifting cultivation.

Since the inauguration of the Forest Department in 1935 progress in implementing the above Forest Policy may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Reserved Forests cover an area of 911 square miles or 41% of the land area of the State, and give protection to the headwaters of all main rivers and principal watersheds. The greater part of the Brunei District is under permanent cultivation and timber supplies must now be obtained from other districts.

(2) There has been a steady expansion in forest exploitation to meet increasing local demands for all classes of timber. Although methods of extraction and conversion are slowly becoming more efficient there remains room for considerable improvement in these particular spheres.

(3) Forest surveys on broad lines have been undertaken from time to time but more detailed surveys have been deferred until the completion of the reservation programme. Priority is now being given to a closer examination of the growing stock and working plans for the management of accessible reserved forests on a sustained yield basis are in the course of preparation. The importance of its forests is now fully recognised by the State and the Department is not hindered by financial restrictions.

(4) All members of the present field staff have been recruited from within the State, and 50% have so far attended the vernacular course at the Forest Research Institute, Kepong.

(5) Forest offences are seldom of a serious nature. Shifting cultivation is controlled by regulations, introduced in 1939, prohibiting the felling of old jungle. These regulations are generally well observed. Every effort is made through propaganda to encourage cultivators of hill padi to adopt more permanent methods of agriculture in the swamp areas.

(ii) Constitution of Forests.

Forest Reservations Final notification of the Ladan Hills Forest Reserve was published in July. With an area of 84,000 acres this reserve forms a continuous belt of good quality lowland dipterocarp forest running along the Brunei—Sarawak border between Bukit Bidang and Gunong Ulu Tutong, and extending westwards from some three to six miles.

The object of the reservation was to protect the headwaters of the Tutong River and also to form a self-contained working circle for the production of timber on the basis of a sustained yield.

(iii) Management of Forests.

Control of Management.

The mangroves in Selirong Forest Reserve are controlled by a working plan with a rotation of 30 years. The area is demarcated into annual coupes of approximately equal area and the crop is exploited through a series of stick thinnings and a final felling.

The Kapur Paya in Anduki Forest Reserve is worked under the shelterwood compartment system, trees being marked before felling.

Areas now under license in the Labi Hills and Batu Apoi Forest Reserves are worked under the Selection System with girth limit control, trees being marked before felling. Once the required information is obtained from projected forest surveys these areas will be placed under detailed working plans.

A working plan for Andulau Forest Reserve and the lowland area of the Labi Hills Forest Reserve is in the course of preparation. These two areas will be combined to form one working circle of approximately 43,000 acres, with a provisional rotation of 60 years, regeneration being assisted by silvicultural treatment.

State Land forests are worked under the Selection System with a girth limit control.

(iv) Communication and protection.

Rivers. The two most important rivers in the State, the Belait and the Tutong continued to be used by the rafting of logs down to sawmills at Kuala Belait and Tutong. In their middle and upper reaches these rivers are only suitable for rafting when in spate, and during the drier months log supplies are difficult to obtain.

The Temburong River is too shallow for rafting save in spate, and the extraction of timber is impracticable.

Light Railways. The light railway owned by the British Malayan Petroleum Co. Ltd., running from Seria to Badas was used for the extraction of logs to the Hiap Hong Sawmill sited on the line 1½ miles from Seria, and for the transport of sawn material from the mill to the Seria railhead.

A system of wooden tramlines was used to extract logs from the forest to the railside. A similar tram system was used to transport sawn timber from the portable mill at Lubok Tukan to Sungai Labi.

Roads. No major roads were constructed during the year. Minor corduroy roads were extended in Anduki Forest Reserve and other swamp areas.

Protection of Forests. During the year 29 forest offences were recorded, mostly of a minor nature. The inmates of the Dayak (Iban) settlements at Rawai and Keduan were prosecuted for cultivating land within the Labi Hills Forest Reserve without authority, and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. These Dayaks have now agreed to move out of the Forest Reserve.

Shifting Cultivation. This form of agriculture continues to present a problem, but control is exercised through regulations prohibiting the felling of old jungle.

Sylviculture. There was no general fruiting of important timber species during the year. Engkabang, which has not fruited heavily for a period of five years, failed to come up to expectation, and no illipe nuts were available for export.

Sylvicultural Operations... The only two silvicultural systems operated at present are the shelterwood compartment and the selection systems. The former is employed in the Anduki Forest Reserve with an area of only 1913 acres. This is too small to work on a sustained yield and cutting is permitted to follow the demand for Kapur Paya, provided the requirements of regenerations are met with. Final fellings are preceded by a light thinning and a seedling felling and the response of regeneration has been excellent in all compartment so treated. There should be no difficulty in maintaining a pure crop of Kapur Paya.

During the year seeding fellings were carried out over one compartment covering 105 acres, whilst final fellings took place in four compartments covering 400 acres.

In the Selirong Forest Reserve two coupes totalling 300 acres received 7' stick thinnings and one coupe covering 150 acres a final felling. This is the first final felling of the rotation and established regeneration appeared to be generally adequate. A tendency on the part of the contractor to underthin resulted in small areas being sparsely populated with seedlings due to inadequate conditions of light. In instances such as this the over-story was not completely removed in one operation but seed trees were retained for a further year.

(v) Forest Utilization.

Sawmills. There were ten sawmills operating within the State by the end of the year. The Sungai Lumut and Sungai Liang Kechil sawmills were closed down and approval was given for the erection of four new mills at Biang, Tutong, Bukit Puan and Sungai Labi respectively. The two latter mills are of the portable type and operate a single saw bench only.

Production from the mills at Anduki and Badas remained steady at 4 to 6 tons per day, but the established mills at Kuala Belait, Tutong and Brunei were more erratic and averaged under 3 tons per day. The new sawmills only came into production towards the end of the year and have had little effect on the annual outturn, which showed a decrease compared with the previous year.

Timber and Poles. The consumption of timber was 534,532 solid cubic feet ($\frac{1}{4}$ girth) a decrease of 146,691 solid cubic feet compared with 1950. This decrease may be attributed to the British Malayan Petroleum Company's waning need for Kapur Paya. As a result of this the Sungai Lumut and Sungai Liang Kechil sawmills remained closed during the year. In the previous year their consumption was 190,000 solid cubic feet. Despite a shortage of forest and mill labour there has been a slight increase in production from up-river licensed areas.

Local production of general utility softwoods has filled the requirements of the domestic market and afforded a small surplus, but there has been a considerable gap between demand and supply in the medium and heavy hardwoods sphere. Belian attaps from Sarawak are now only available to Government contractors, and for other works substitutes such as Gerongong and Lobak have to be used.

There was a strong demand for poles, particularly in the Seria areas, and outturns for the year amounted to 452,876 solid cubic feet, an increase of 324,121 solid cubic feet over the previous year.

Firewood and Charcoal. The abundant firewood available from inland forests is never used by the inhabitants if mangrove firewood is available. The demand was met by the State Land mangrove areas.

Ru is also well favoured as a firewood and charcoal timber, but the Ru coastal belt is closely preserved as an anti-erosion and amenity asset and all fellings are prohibited except where special permission is obtained from the Department. The Forest Reserve of Sempilau at Berakas forms a useful reserve of firewood.

Export of mangrove firewood to Hong Kong continued throughout the year. The average shipment per month was 1292 tons.

Cutch. The Cutch Factory in Brunei Town continued in normal production throughout the year, though some difficulty was experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of mangrove bark locally. The factory is owned by the Island Trading Company whose concession to take all mangrove bark in the State dates back to 1900.

In State Land the bark requirements for cutch manufacture are the prime consideration and the unused stems are utilised afterwards for firewood. Thus the wasteful practice before 1941 of most of this firewood being thrown away is now avoided.

Jelutong. The Singapore price for this forest produce rose sharply at the beginning of the year and reached the record figure of \$270 per pikul bone dry.

At the end of the year the price was steady at \$250 per pikul bone dry. Despite these high prices dealers experienced difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour for tapping, and production shows a decrease compared with that of 1950.

The Singapore buyers—Malayan Guttas Limited are the agents for Wrigley's chewing gum and sell the jelutong to United States, United Kingdom and Australia. They have also been test-

ing the possibilities of pulai latex and sample shipments have been sent from Brunei.

Other Minor Forest Produce. Throughout the year there was a firm local demand for bamboos, nibong, rottans, attap nipah, gula nipah, bayongs, tikar mengkuangs and kajangs.

Imports and Exports. Several enquiries were received from firms interested in the export of logs and lumber from Brunei, but owing to the general shortage of converted timber within the State exports were restricted to the small surplus of soft-woods. Exports of logs to Australia, Singapore and Hong Kong during the year amounted to 465 tons and sawn timber exported to Australia, Singapore and Japan amounted 300 tons. The British Malayan Petroleum Co., Ltd. were permitted to export Kapur Paya for the use in their oil exploration work in Miri District, Sarawak.

Imports of converted timber by the Company during the year amounted to 387 tons, a decrease of 2402 tons over the previous year.

There is an import duty of 5% ad valorem on timber imported from a British colony and 20% on timber from outside the British Commonwealth. Import duty is collected by the Customs Department and is credited to Customs Revenue.

Research. The two sample plots in Anduki Forest Reserve were maintained during the year, and received their annual measurements. Botanical specimens and wood samples were sent to the Forest Research Institute in Malaya for identification.

Ornamental tree seedlings from the Forest Nursery at Kampong Gana were planted out in the arboretum. A rain guage was maintained at the Nursery throughout the year and a total of 104 inches was recorded.

The survival of balsa seedlings in the experimental plot at Kampong Gana has been good but the rate of growth is slow for this species.

Education. One Forest Guard was sent to the Vernacular Forest School at Kepong Malaya, for the 1951 session where he obtained a pass with credit.

Administration and General. Mr. J. H. Nelson Smith, Assistant Conservator of Forests seconded from the Sarawak Forest Service, took over from Mr. J. Grant, Assistant Conservator of Forests at the end of February and remained in charge of the Department for the remainder of the year.

(d) Mining.

Production of crude oil from the Seria field by the British Malayan Petroleum Company continued to increase, the total for the year being 37,133,500 barrels compared with 30,543,500 barrels in 1950. The rate of production at the end of 1951 was 102,000 barrels per day. The oil is of two main types, a light waxy oil of specific gravity 0.83 which constitutes about 90% of the total production, and a heavy non-waxy oil of specific gravity 0.95.

At the end of the year there were 298 wells of which 179 were on regular production; of these 93 were flowing naturally, 52 were gaslifting and 34 were pumping.

Vigorous drilling operations were carried on throughout the year, and 29 new wells were completed on the productive oil sands at an average depth of about 6,000 feet, and for an average initial production of 1,200 barrels per day each. Also two exploratory wells were drilled to a depth of about 10,000: one was located to explore for extensions of the main field, and the other near Kuala Belait, to search for a new field. However, neither of these tests were successful. Total footage drilled in Brunei during 1951 was 185,099 feet, compared with 149,696 feet in 1950.

Geological and geophysical exploration work continued to be actively pursued in 1951. Two seismic parties and a shallow core drilling party were engaged on various surveys during the year. The first marine seismic survey in British Borneo was carried out by the Company in 1951 off the coast of Seria.

These surveys continued to build up the extensive network of observations which have already been made over large areas of the State, and, in conjunction with surface geological information, a picture of subsurface conditions is gradually emerging, from which the most promising areas can be chosen for further investigation by drilling.

Towards the end of the year work on the construction of an access road from Bukit Puan towards Labi was started, in preparation for deep exploration drilling in the Labi area, which is scheduled to commence in 1952.

In November 1951, The British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited was granted a fourth Oil Exploration Licence covering 200 square miles which brings the total area covered, in addition to the area of its oil mining lease, to 1200 square miles of land and marine concessions.

(e) Cottage Industries.

The silver making industry continued to expand and the selling agencies in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Kuching sold a considerable quantity of wares during the year.

The hand weaving industry is again flourishing and an appreciable number of gold thread sarongs and cushions covers was sold during the year.

The Brunei straw-workers introduced many new designs which attracted customers from both inside and outside the State. A large quantity of the materials was sold by the agents in Singapore, Federation of Malaya and Sarawak during the year.

CHAPTER VII. SOCIAL SERVICES.

(a) Education.

The actual number of children in all Brunei Schools at the end of the year under review, was 4,661: 3,352 boys and 1,309 girls. This is only 48% of Brunei school age children and this

overall low percentage is chiefly due to the fact that a great number of children who live away in remote river reaches and isolated villages are unable to attend schools. Unfortunately, it will take some years for education to reach out to all these widely dispersed children; but the possibility of introducing travelling schools in the more evenly populated rearian regions is being investigated.

Brunei schools and other educational institutions.

The types of schools and other institutions providing educational facilities in Brunei during 1951 were:—

- (a) Brunei Government Malay vernacular schools.
Wholly supported by State Funds.
- (b) The Brunei Government English School.
Wholly supported by State Funds.
- (c) The Senior Staff School, Seria.
Wholly supported by the British Malayan Petroleum Co.
- (d) Catholic English Schools.
Supported by the proceeds of school fees; by funds put up by the Roman Catholic Mission; by grants-in-aid from Government; and, in the case of the Seria English School, by an annual grant from the B.M.P.Co. The grant is given because the school caters for the children of the Company's Asian employees.
- (e) Chinese vernacular schools.
Supported by the proceeds of school fees, subscriptions from the Chinese Community, proceeds of concerts. Four of them receive grants-in-aid from Government. The Chinese School in Seria receives an annual grant from the B.M.P.Co., because it caters for the children of the Company's Chinese employees.
- (f) The British Malayan Petroleum Company's Trade School, Seria.
Wholly supported by the Company.

The numbers of the various types of schools and institutions are as under:—

Malay Vernacular Schools	..	..	29
Government English Schools	..	..	1
Senior Staff Schools	..	..	1
Catholic English Schools	..	..	3
Chinese Vernacular Schools	..	..	6
Trade Schools	..	..	1
			—
Total		41	—

With the exception of the Government schools, all the other schools and institutions are registered under the Registration of Schools Enactment, No. 4 of 1939; and are subject to the rules and regulations laid down therein. Under this enactment the State Education Officer is, ex-officio, the Registrar of Schools also.

Government Malay Vernacular Schools. These are administered by the Department of Education in the person of the State Education Officer, who is assisted by a Superintendent of Malay Education, an Inspector of Malay Schools; two Visiting Teachers—one for handicrafts, drill and games; and one for school and home gardens—and three Group Supervisors. The Schools are divided into three groups, roughly corresponding to the main administrative districts in the State. Each Supervisor resides in his own particular district and has an office in the main central school of his group. At least twice a month all inspecting officers, including the Group Supervisors, meet in conference. At these conferences all matters relating to the schools are discussed. Information is pooled; common problems are dealt with. A uniform policy is therefore built up which is most valuable. Incidentally, these conferences save a great deal of correspondence.

All schools are inspected by Group Supervisors at least twice a month; except, perhaps, some up-river schools which are difficult of access during the rainy season. Inspections by senior inspecting officers are in addition to the Supervisors' inspections. During the year under review the State Education Officer visited all schools, some were visited twice. Senior Officers pay special attention to the remote schools, which in some instances are "hidden away" many hours by outboard motor boat and canoe (*perahu*) up Brunei's multitudinous rivers and they endeavour to make one visit coincide with the annual Parents' Day celebrations. This day in kampong (villages) lucky enough to have schools, is the 'high spot' of the year, and the whole village is 'en fete'.

The day opens with an exhibition of school work. Every pupil puts up a specimen of his handwriting, a drawing in black and white, pastels, or water colour. The older pupils also put up samples of work done in handicraft and handwork classes, such as baskets, articles produced in carpentry and net making sessions, wooden models of canoes, household utensils, and carvings of common objects. Girls put up specimens of lacework and sewing. In addition there is a display of vegetables from the school garden. An important part of the whole display is the judging; which is done by local people chosen from the School Committee. Perhaps the most important event of Parents' Day is the school sports, which are held in the afternoon. Events are included for the older people. The programme is made up of track events, both for teams and individuals; drill displays, including the forming of pyramids; comical competitions and other games. The day is finally rounded off with the distribution of prizes which are purchased from funds provided by the villagers. Villagers are always very keen to put up a good sum for Parents' Day; for not only do they provide the prizes but also the hospitality for those who come from afar. As a rule a bullock is killed for the occasion.

Parents' Day brings the school and the parents into very close sympathy and co-operation; the parents, in fact, are in complete charge of the occasion.

All Malay vernacular schools are mixed schools; the reason being that, as yet, there is a lack of trained women teachers. Two became available in June and have been posted one each to the two largest schools. It is hoped that these trained

teachers will pass on their prowess to the untrained women teachers and form a nucleus of a staff for a girls' school eventually. One other trained teacher will become available in June 1952. In the matter of trained women teachers for Malay vernacular schools, Brunei is finding it difficult to get students admitted into a training college in Malaya—the only women's training college available—because Malay cannot spare places for 'outside' students. The outlook in this respect therefore is rather grim. It may be noted here that only two passed Standard V girls are available for probationer teachers' posts in 1952, there are five vacancies on the women's side.

A list of all Malay vernacular schools, together with their enrolments for the preceeding and present years is given below:—

No.	Schools	1950			1951			Increase or Decrease
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1.	Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam School (Brunei Town) ..	537	83	620	564	95	659	39
2.	Kilanas ..	48	12	60	51	16	67	7
3.	Sengkurong ..	88	12	100	69	12	81	-19
4.	Gadong ..	49	3	52	48	3	51	-1
5.	Berakas Estate ..	45	9	54	35	2	37	-17
6.	Sungai Hanching ..	45	3	48	35	2	37	-11
7.	Muara ..	52	36	88	52	39	91	3
8.	Lumapas ..	40	8	48	39	8	47	-1
9.	Kasat ..	31	3	34	30	3	33	-1
10.	Baru Baru ..	34	6	40	33	6	39	-1
11.	Bangar ..	54	21	75	65	15	80	5
12.	Labu ..	17	3	20	7	2	9	-11
13.	Biang Estate ..	14	9	23	13	9	22	-1
14.	Puni ..	49	8	57	50	11	61	4
	Belait District.							
15.	Kuala Belait ..	99	48	147	116	48	164	17
16.	Seria ..	133	38	171	141	39	180	9
17.	Kuala Balai ..	10	9	19	10	7	17	-2
18.	Labi ..	39	14	53	38	7	45	-8
19.	Bukit Sawat ..	—	—	—	28	—	28	28
	Tutong District.							
20.	Bukit Bendera ..	47	19	66	52	22	74	8
21.	Penanjong ..	33	8	41	33	4	37	-4
22.	Keriam ..	28	13	41	22	12	34	-7
23.	Sinaut ..	57	12	69	56	4	60	-9
24.	Kiudang ..	53	15	68	42	10	52	-16
25.	Lamunin ..	63	4	67	72	4	76	9
26.	Tanjong Maya ..	81	15	96	61	11	72	-24
27.	Ukong ..	31	5	36	34	6	40	4
28.	Danau ..	31	9	40	33	7	40	—
29.	Tumpuan Telisai	20	2	22	23	—	23	1
		1,828	427	2,255	1,852	404	2,256	1

The year under review in Malay schools has been one of consolidation rather than expansion. An increase of 260 children (185 boys and 75 girls) was recorded in January, but the increase was offset by the number of overage children who left during the year. These 'leavers' are usually overaged children from low standards (Standards II and III).

They generally leave when they are literate or when they realise they are too old for the standard they are in. It appears, that no substantial increase in the overall enrolment in Malay

school will take place (a) until parents send more girls to school (b) until a sufficient number of teachers are forthcoming to enable the Department to open new schools and (c) until new larger replacement schools and new schools can be built. It may be mentioned in respect of (c) that when Village Committees ask for schools, they undertake to build them and also provide quarters for teachers. These buildings are supposed to last three years; they are then replaced by a Government school building. Several of these, are long overdue for replacement.

The low percentage of Malay and other indigenous children in the schools should show improvement in 1952. The likely availability of sufficient staff should permit, not only the opening of new schools, but also a drive to get more children, especially girls, into the existing schools. It will also enable the Department to open schools in the River Kampong. These measures should increase the percentage appreciably. There are, however, still some difficulties to be overcome in connection with the River Kampong project, and indeed in connection with all school building projects. The shortage of teachers which has been our difficulty up to now, has been replaced by a threatened shortage of school accommodation. I refer to the fact, that the building programme for the replacement of temporary schools by larger semi-permanent buildings to meet increasing enrolments, and also in replacement of worn out buildings, is lagging badly. The reason for this unfortunate lag, is the acute shortage of labour in Brunei. One school only, a replacement school, was completed this year, it was budgeted for in 1948. I refer to the new school in Brunei Town. The building of two other schools had to be postponed. Even the extensions to existing school buildings for the reason given, could not be carried out. The postponed programme, of course, will be carried forward to next year, but the school building programme for 1952 is on a much larger scale than that of previous years; it is doubtful if the lag can be overtaken. Two big projects, involving the expenditure of nearly \$400,000 as well as numerous smaller ones, have been budgeted for. This is a very serious set back, and will, unless labour is procurable, have been serious repercussions on the expansion of Malay education in Brunei.

The most important change in relation to Malay vernacular schools during the year was the introduction of English language lessons into four schools. The lessons were introduced in Standards IV and V. The value of this step will be seen when it is mentioned, that it bridges the gap between and integrates the Malay and English education systems. A selected body of children, from these standards, who are suitable as to age and ability, will pass into special transfer classes in Government English School in January 1952. A number of Chinese school children will also be admitted. The step therefore integrates the Malay and Chinese vernacular school systems with the English system. Two English schools will be available, one in Brunei Town and one in Kuala Belait. The one in Kuala Belait will, however, move to Seria as soon as the new school building, about to be constructed, is ready. These new English schools are referred to at length under English schools later on this report.

In respect of schooling amongst the Malay and other indigenous groups, there seems to be a greater eagerness for education.

(Malay) in up-country villages than in urban areas. Requests for schools continue to come in from the former and it is hoped, in view of the better staffing prospects, to open up several of these in 1952. Two such schools, in fact, are scheduled to open in January.

The extent to which education is appreciated in up-country places is seen when it is stated, that in several schools a number of boys walk three and four miles to and from school each day. In one particular school several boys walk six miles each way and are rarely absent or late. There is still, however, a reluctance, among quite a number of Malay parents, to send their sons and daughters, especially their daughters, to school. Such parents have, perhaps, not yet realised the value and importance of education, and seem to forget that not only has every child a right to education, but also, it is the duty of all Brunei Malay parents, who are keen on their country's progress and prosperity, to see that their children attend school. In this connection, it may be observed that a number of Malay parents consider a Malay education has little value. Such parents may be reminded that a full Malay education is better than a partial and inadequate English one. They are also reminded that the best gateway to an English school is through the Malay vernacular school. The gateway might not be wide enough to admit all who desire to enter; but it is wide enough to admit all who strive to enter; which means, the child who gets down to his lessons in his vernacular school, and who receives proper encouragement, help, and guidance, from his parents.

The introduction of the English language into the curriculum of the Malay vernacular schools serves two valuable purposes (a) it prepares children for entry into English schools and (b) it gives those who do not 'make the grade' an opportunity to study it on a progressive basis as a second language. Thus, when English is introduced into Standard III in a Malay school and the curriculum is extended to include Standard VI; children who do not pass on to an English school would undergo a four years' course in English. Thus, a child who went to school at the age of six, would, at the age of twelve, have acquired a good working knowledge of the English language.

The standard reached would, even then, enable a child to enter an English school by direct entry. It would also give a boy access to the higher groups of skilled occupations.

Malay schools curriculum. Malay schools teach the usual academic subjects including reading and writing, in both the romanised and Malayo-Arabic scripts. Beginning in 1952 the higher classes in most schools will receive instruction in the English language. Great emphasis is placed upon gardening, Handicrafts and handwork, physical training and drawing.

Gardening. In Malay schools this is the most consistently and widely followed outdoor activity. It is carried on in all schools, except the Kuala Balai Malay School, which is in a swampy area, and gardening is therefore not possible.

There has been greatly increased activity in gardening this year. A number of gardens have been enlarged and their culti-

vation stepped up. The increased activity is due to the addition to the headquarter staff of a visiting teacher for school and home gardens. This teacher, who is a graduate of the Sultan Idris Training College, completed a twelve months' course at the College of Agriculture, Serdang, Federation of Malaya, in April this year, and commenced his duties in May. This addition to the inspecting branch has not only roused new interest in gardening, but has brought new and more scientific methods to the practical side of the activity. The new methods of cultivation introduced include the proper use of the more common manures and composts and also the use of scientific manures such as bat guano, rock phosphate, magnesium limestone etc., in correct and economic quantities. Pupils are now taught to observe the progress of what they plant and note down the day to day results. The points observed are: the time the seed takes to germinate, the rate of growth of the plant, the kind and quantity of manure used, the day to day weather conditions, the time taken to reach the cropping stage and the quantity and quality of the crop taken.

The immediate result of the new interest and methods, is reflected in the greatly increased production of common vegetables and their increased variety. In addition to this, a long term policy has also been inaugurated. I refer to a programme for planting fruit trees. A large number of gardens have planted up and most of them are doing well. The number and varieties of trees planted are: rambutan 100, coffee 95, papaya 42, lemon 2; a total of 239 trees. Experiments are also in the process of being carried out to find gardens which will best carry special trees and plants, such as orange trees and tobacco plants. These will be planted in the coming year.

A new method of vegetable cultivation was introduced this year. The usual type of batas (garden bed) planted with a small fixed number of plants, which has long been the traditional practice in Malay School gardens, was discarded and the Chinese horticulturist's method of crowded planting was adopted in its place. Apparently this method of fully planting the face of the batas provides shade for the roots of the plants and also delays the evaporation of surface moisture; the results is, heavier and more luscious vegetable crops. One particular school (an up-country school) which adopted this method of cultivation this year obtained phenomenal results. Besides supplying the school children with vegetables, the school disposed of large quantities, which brought in \$200 to the school fund. Part of this will be used to purchase new kinds of seeds and seedlings next year. This school also provided the Department with an assortment of seeds, sufficient to distribute amongst other schools.

The scope of this important activity was further extended this year to include poultry keeping. Experiments are being carried out at the Tutong School where the school is sited on elevated ground; well away from the main road. The soil is sandy and not inclined to water clog in wet weather, which is another advantage. The Agricultural Department has kindly lent the school a pair of young Australorp birds for the experiment and future developments will be watched with keen interest. The birds are kept under proper hygienic conditions and are segregated in a special run containing a modern pen. They are fed scientifi-

cally, and records will be kept relating to disease, egg-laying and testing, hatching and progeny. Selected boys, to whom the knowledge and practice of poultry keeping will be of future use, have been chosen to take part in the experiment. Close touch will be maintained with the Agricultural Department; but the main supervision will be carried out by the Visiting Teacher for School and Home Gardens, whose training included a course on the subject. The overall results in school gardening this year together with its future prospects, are very encouraging.

It may be said, in conclusion, that gardening is an activity for which Malay boys not only evince an instinctive and natural aptitude; but a strong natural affection also. When there is plenty to do in the school garden all hands get down to it with a will. It may be mentioned here, that all boys in Standard III and above do practical gardening which, incidentally, is done in the early morning (from 7.30 to 8.15) three mornings a week—it alternates with physical training and games. In dry weather, when the garden needs more attention, boys often come back in the evenings, both to work on their own and communal plots. Theory is taught during ordinary lesson periods in school.

Handicrafts and handwork. Amongst the handicrafts taught are, for boys: carpentry, basket-making, net-making, miniature model making, fret-saw work; for girls: sewing, cloth-weaving, the making of paper flower and flags for home and school decoration. Book binding for boys will be introduced in 1952.

The prosecution of these activities is reserved for Saturday mornings, as it was found, that carried on as ordinary everyday lessons the amount of preparation required, and the time such preparation took, utilised too much of the time set apart for a particular lesson. It was also found, that just as students had settled down to their tasks and had become interested the time allotted to the lesson had run out. The great advantage of the Saturday morning classes is, therefore, a child is able to devote about one or two hours at a time to whatever he or she is doing.

The articles made in these classes are varied, some are purely utilitarian, while others are purely decorative, or are made to suit the whim of the producer. All, however, reveal that their producers possess a high degree of manual skill and taste, infinite patience, and a nice appreciation and sense of artistry. It is remarkable to note that many articles, especially articles of basket-work, not only have intricate designs but intricate weaving schemes also. These, incidentally, are chiefly made from finely whittled down bamboo (*buloh*) and cane (*rotan*). Two good examples of such articles are found in the baskets worn on the back by Kedavans (*takiding*) and the small conical hat worn by kampong people (*seraung*), both of which reveal craftsmanship of a very high order. It is more remarkable still, when one remembers that the weaving scheme, the design, and the urge to produce the article with meticulous care, is not so much the result of tuition as much as inherited taste, temperament, and skill. Craftsmanship over a wide variety of fields is the natural heritage of Malay and other indigenous children in Brunei, and in no schools, whether here or in neighbouring countries is more attention paid to this heritage than in Brunei Malay schools. In this respect

Malay schools are fortunate; there is not the feverish rush to cram the mind and allow the natural aptitudes to atrophy as happens in many schools. Some people may regard that remark with a certain amount of cynicism, because Malay education (even by some Malays) is regarded as not having any great value. Be it said, however, that they judge it on purely materialistic considerations. But the strong practical bias in Malay education, with its emphasis on gardening, handicrafts and physical training, as in accordance with accepted educational principles; in that the creative instincts of the child are encouraged and developed; the hand is taught to acquire dexterity and skill; the eye is trained to appreciate beauty and perfection; and the brain is exercised to co-ordinate these skills and utilize them in the development of ability and personality.

Physical training and play activities; general athletics; organised games: All these are prominently featured in the Malay school curriculum. Physical drill and play activities are carried on in the mornings; before the normal school session commences; the others in the evenings; for which purpose the children return to school.

Physical training and play activities. These follow a set course made up of a series of tables of free exercises and games. Each table is complete in itself and is arranged to fill a forty-minute period. Half the time is devoted to drill movements and the other half to a game which has both a physical and psychological significance. The games, amongst other things, is intended to relax the semi-tension of the previous formal exercise period. The tables of exercises, incidentally, are designed to give suppleness to the body and limbs; to train children to move with grace and poise; to train them in good breathing habits; and to counteract and correct physical defects arising from careless body postures acquired during ordinary lesson periods. The value of the physical drill and play activity periods, which, it may be added, alternate with gardening over the six days of the Malay school week, cannot be over estimated.

General athletics. These, as stated, are carried on in the evenings, and in country places older youths, who are usually old boys of the local school, turn up for training. This type of training, it may be said, is gaining a good hold in those villages which have schools and the village youths are very keen to take advantage to it. Training is carried on under the supervision of a local teacher who is generally a graduate of an overseas training college. It includes high jumping; broad jumping; pole vaulting; hurdling; running (100 to 440 yards); relay racing; putting the shot; also amusing events such as sack racing; slow bicycle racing; etc. Training culminates in the sports meeting held on the schools Parents' Day, and, as remarked earlier in this report, meeting are enthusiastically attended and fairly well run. The encouraging fact, however, is that each year sees an improvement in the arrangements made for the meeting; in the way it is run, and in the standard and quality of the performances put up by the contestants. In due course this will undoubtedly lead to sports meetings on a larger scale, perhaps in a state wide competition, not only for schools; but also for clubs and sporting organisations. Brunei, may, in time be able to send her athletes to overseas

athletic meetings. The fact that training is very beneficial to health, and that these gatherings brighten and enlarge the life and outlook of village peoples are also worth mentioning.

Organised games. Under this head are included football, volley ball, and badminton. Of the three, as far as schoolboys are concerned, football has the greatest attraction. The Malay schoolboy never looks so serious anywhere as he does on a football field and interschool matches are fought as keenly as any Cup Tie match at home. A player is much affected by the fact that he has 'made the team' and although, as in the case of some players in the inter-state football competitions, he may not be more than eleven years old and under four feet eight inches in height, on the field he has the demeanour of a professional player. He ignores all plaudits, sarcastic remarks, and gratuitous advice from spectators and keeps calm and collected. Incidentally he chews gum in the professional manner.

Football is, of course, played in all schools; Malay, English and Chinese, and every year a State school football competition is held. It is first played on a regional basis—the regions roughly corresponding to the three main administrative districts of Brunei—and the games are played on a knock out system. The winners in the regional competitions for the year under review were: Brunei District, Brunei Town Malay School; Tutong District, Bukit Bendera Malay School; Belait District, Kuala Belait Malay School. In the final round for the State Championship, Kuala Belait Malay School won by two goals to one over Brunei Town Malay School. The match was played in Kuala Belait. It is hoped that all Brunei schools will enter this competition in the coming year.

Badminton and volley ball. These were very popular games and are chiefly played by older pupils and teachers. Of the two, volley ball is the most popular in Malay schools, because the equipment required is not expensive. Badminton, however, is gaining ground, and is being played more extensively than heretofore.

Malay school staff. The shortage of teachers mentioned in last year's report improved slightly during 1951. A number of temporary teachers were engaged who filled vacancies created by teachers who had proceeded to overseas training establishments. In respect of women teachers, however, the shortage is still acute, and, unfortunately, there is no immediate promise of relief. Only five girls became eligible for teacherships this year and, of the five, two will pass into the English school; one other does not wish to become a teacher.

The present establishment of women teachers is: trained 3; untrained 3; probationers 10; posts filled were trained 2; untrained 2; probationers 5. This lack of women teachers is very regrettable, because with it is bound up the reluctance of parents to send their daughters to school. The outlook is further complicated in respect of women teachers, because, as already stated, the Malacca Women's Training College, the only women's college available, will not be able to give Brunei more than one place next year.

On the men teachers' side the prospect is more encouraging, and in 1953 it is hoped to recruit up to establishment. The brighter outlook, as far as men teachers are concerned, is found in the circumstance that Brunei, thanks to training facilities in the Sultan Idris College, Malaya; and the Batu Lintang Training Centre, Kuching, Sarawak, is rapidly increasing the ratio of trained to untrained teachers. At the present rate of training, and given the same facilities in future, the prospect in respect of trained teachers is most encouraging. The tables below give (A) the number of teachers in various categories actually teaching in the schools, as the 30th November 1951, and (B) the number of trainees attending teachers' training establishments overseas.

Table "A".

Trained teachers (men)					
(a) Tanjong Malim trained	..	x	23		
(b) Batu Lintang trained	..	xx	9		
Trained Teachers (women)					
Malacca Women's Training College			2		
Untrained teachers (men) ..	..	..	17		
Untrained teachers (women) ..	..	..	2		
Probationers					
(a) men			30		
(b) women			5		
Temporary teachers (men)					
(Filing vacancies created by teachers who have proceeded for training) ..			14		
				Total	102
					—

x Five trained teachers, who are on the inspecting staff of the Department, are not included in this total.

xx Ten new graduates of Batu Lintang will be available for posting in January 1952. Ten other untrained teachers will replace them at Batu Lintang. There is therefore no quantitative increase; but there is qualitative one, in that untrained teachers are replaced by trained teachers.

Table "B"

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
Sultan Idris Training College (Malaya)	2	3	3	8
Malacca Women's Training College	1	1	1	3
*Batu Lintang Training Centre	10	10	—	20
Totals	13	14	4	31
	—	—	—	—

The Brunei Education Department greatly appreciates the training facilities provided by the two training institutions named. Without them Brunei Malay education would be in a very sorry plight, particularly does this refer to the Batu Lintang Training Centre, which receives our trainees in such substantial numbers.

* The course of training at Batu Lintang is a two years' course only.

The comparison between the teaching staff in Malay schools, for the year 1950 and 1951 is given below:—

	Men		Women		Total		Increase or Decrease.
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	
Trained teachers ..	22	32	—	2	22	34	12
Untrained teachers ..	25	17	2	2	27	19	-8
Probationers ..	30	30	1	5	31	35	4
Temporary teachers (filling the posts of teachers in training overseas)	—	14	—	—	—	14	14
Totals	77	93	3	9	80	102	22

The 22 extra teachers over the 1950 total were used to 'man' already existing schools, as it was considered, that the better course to follow was to concentrate rather than to spread and dissipate the new strength by opening new schools. Any expansion in the number of schools would, in fact, owing to the excessive influx of a larger number of new and completely inexperienced 'teachers', have been a dangerous policy to follow. The extra teachers were therefore used in schools already short of staff, so that no teacher would have to handle more, at the most, than two classes. In these schools they, at least, had the opportunity to observe trained teachers at work and to follow their example and advice.

Refresher courses for teachers. This was held in mid-September and made a pleasant break for both teachers and pupils in the middle of the long third term. It was held in the Brunei Town and the venue was the new Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam Malay School. All Malay teachers in the State attended.

The main feature of the course was a series of lectures, delivered by Che' Karim bin Mohamed Shariff, Assistant Inspector of Malay Schools, Singapore, who came to Brunei especially for the purpose. The series was composed of lectures on the principles of education with special reference to Malay schools; and on methods of teaching, including discipline, preparation of lessons and class management. In the evenings the lecturer gave talks on his recent visit to England, where he had taken an educational course at the University of London. The whole series of lectures and talks was listened with absorbing and unflagging interest, and although the evening talks lasted from one and a half to two hours, the eagerness to hear still more did not abate. These, incidentally, were talks about the lecturer's experiences in England, and contained vivid descriptions of places, people, and the general background of the English way of life.

The value of this 'outside' contact cannot be overestimated. For apart from other considerations, the lecturer brought new ideas concerning educational aims and methods, which, as far as Malay Education is concerned, are of inestimable value. The lectures were not only up-to-date; but were especially suited to the occasion in that the object of sending the lecturer to England was to enable him to make researches into educational methods at home and adapt them to the needs of Malay schools in Malaya. The Department is most grateful to the Director of Education, Singapore, for his help in permitting a member of his

staff to visit Brunei, and to the lecturer, for the energy and enthusiasm he put into his lectures and talks. This year's refresher course, was, by common consent, the best yet held in Brunei.

Medical attention for rural schools. The system of Travelling Dressers run by the Medical Department, which is now well established in Brunei, includes visits to schools; and under the scheme, even remote schools are visited twice a month. All schools have medicine chests and minor ailments, cuts and bruises are dealt with by the teachers.

Health generally in the Malay schools is very good and the readiness of children, and parents, to undergo treatment and to take medicine is markedly improving. Kampong people seem to be very fond of medicines in tabloid form, probably due to the circumstance that tabloids do not leave a nasty taste in the mouth.

The staffs of all schools worked hard and conscientiously during the year and improvements are apparent all round. Examination results, especially in the higher standards were very good, and many Standard V students obtained first and second class certificates. In Standard IV the percentage of marks was very much higher than in previous years. A pleasing feature in respect of the year's enrolment of Malay schools, is the growing number of children who remain on in higher classes to complete their Malay Education. At the end of this year the enrolments of standards IV and V were individually three times as many as in the previous years. The school staffs and the staff of the Education Office deserve great credit for a year's work well done.

English schools. In the year under review the number of English schools increased by one.

A complete list of English schools giving their enrolments for 1950 and 1951 is given below:—

No.	Schools	1950			1951			Increase or Decrease		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
1.	Brunei Town Govt. English School ..	—	—	—	6	3	9	9	9	
2.	Catholic English School, Brunei	115	56	171	144	51	195	24		
3.	Catholic English School, K. Belait	99	56	155	101	53	154	—1		
4.	Catholic English School, Seria	256	131	387	336	178	514	127		
5.	Senior Staff School, Seria ..	34	47	78	54	41	95	17		
Totals		..	504	290	791	641	326	967	177	

The new school referred to is the Brunei Town Government English School which opened in October. The opening of this school which opened in October. The opening of this school is an important event for Brunei; because it is the Brunei Government's first venture in English education. The opening was made possible by the circumstance, that, at long last, and after constant and sustained efforts, the Education Department succeeded in obtaining an English teacher; in fact, it obtained two. Both are qualified and trained teachers; one from the United Kingdom and the other from Malaya. Both have had considerable previous experience in teaching.

The first pupils to enter this school were Malay school children who had been studying English under the State Education Officer for about a year.

It is considered that these pupils will be ready to enter a grade equal to the seventh year (Standard V) English school reckoning, in January 1953. In January, when the school re-opens this class will receive ten other students who have spent one year in the English section of the Batu Lintang Training Centre. These ten, incidentally, began to study English at the same time as the other nine and were together with them in the original class before proceeding to Batu Lintang.

It may be appropriate here to outline the Education Department's immediate plans in respect of Government English schools. The Brunei Town School will start a new year with two transfer classes: 'Transfer Class I' and 'Transfer Class II'. 'Transfer Class II' will be constituted as indicated above; but 'Transfer Class I' will be a new class and will receive children who just passed Standard IV in a vernacular school. It will include both Malay and Chinese pupils. All these children will have had at least twelve months tuition in English in their previous schools.

The Kuala Belait Government English School, already referred to in this report, will be similarly constituted, i.e. it will commence with a 'Transfer Class I' which will receive pupils from both Malay and Chinese schools in the Kuala Belait-Seria area. It may be remarked here, that while the medium of instruction in these Government Schools will be English, instruction in the mother tongue of the pupils, Malay and Chinese, will continue and be taught as second languages respectively. This venture is in the nature of an experiment this year, and it is hoped next year to expand the scheme and the number of entrants will be increased.

The main difficulty, in connection with the opening of such schools, is the non-availability of qualified and trained teachers in sufficient numbers. Recruitment of teachers, in fact, especially trained teachers, is getting progressively difficult and will continue so as the demand for them increases in Malaya and Singapore. There is, it may be said, no local source of supply. The opening, therefore, of such schools, in fact, of any type of English school is, at the present time, a hazardous enterprise, as such ventures must be undertaken without the certainty of obtaining sufficient teachers, either to open them or to meet the requirements of normal future expansion and continuity. One is reminded here of an extract from an address recently given by a prominent educationist in Singapore, whercin he stated, "An adequate supply of well-trained teachers is the first necessity in any improvement or expansion of educational facilities".

There are other matters, however, which must be considered in connection with this type of school. One is the very important consideration as to the extent such schools should be made available; and again, what repercussions they would have in respect of the languages and cultures of the two main racial groups in Brunei, i.e. the indigenous races and the Chinese. There is also the consideration of the impact upon the economy of the State if all children went direct to English schools. Again, it is felt

that the great majority of parents are in favour of their children acquiring their first and early education throughout the medium of the child's mother tongue in vernacular schools, with the study of English as a second language. This study, as mentioned earlier in this report, begins in their third or forth year. There is no reason, it may be said, providing the subject is taught by a qualified teacher, and providing also that sufficient time is devoted to it, why results should not be as good as those in recognised English schools? The type of English school recently opened by the Education Department is, perhaps, the best system of all, as it has been demonstrated that children who graduate from vernacular schools eventually overtake direct entry pupils. They also have the added advantage, of course, of being literate in their own language. The great advantage of this is: it can be offered as a second language in the Senior Cambridge examination in due course.

English school generally. Exclusive of the enrolments of the Government English School, Brunei Town, and the Senior Staff School, Seria, the total enrolment in the three mission schools is 863, made up of 556 boys and 287 girls. An analysis of the total, according to racial groups, reveals the following sub-totals: Malays 168; Chinese 598; Indians 28; Eurasians 32; and others 39. Broken down into sex groups the sub-totals are respectively: Malays, boys 147, girls 21; Chinese 378, 220; Indians 16, 12; Eurasians 15, 17; Others 22, 17. It will be seen that approximately 20% only of the total enrolment are Malays.

The substantial increase in the total enrolment of this group of English Schools, over the 1950 total, is almost entirely accounted for by the increase in the English School, Seria. This school, incidentally, is now made up of two grades, namely: the sub-primary and primary grades, which, in turn, are made up of a number of standards, each of which is divided into one or more classes. The present distribution of classes is as follows: the sub-primary grade has two standards, sub-primary, I and II, made up of five and three classes respectively; the primary grade has five standards, Primary I, II, III, IV and V, with three classes in Primary I, and one each in the others.

This group of schools has maintained progress during the year under review, but they are all still handicapped by poor buildings and lack of accommodation. The Kuala Belait and Brunei Town Schools have experienced staffing difficulties as well. The Seria School, however, is fairly well off in the latter respect; but some of the classes are still on the large side. It has, however, over the year, in spite of difficulties, improved its efficiency as an educational institution. This is due to two factors (a) sufficient staff has been available throughout the year, and (b) there has been an improvement in the quality of the staff, some members are qualified and trained teachers.

In the matter of equipment and textbooks supplies during the year have improved, especially in respect of the latter. The standard English textbooks in use all these schools as in the series "The Oxford English Course for Malayan Schools", which provides a basic course up to and including Primary VI. In fact, this series, which is comprised of seven graduated and related textbooks, is in use in all schools in the State where English

is taught as a subject. The Course gives a very good grounding in the essentials of the English language and those books intended for use in higher classes contain a lot of interesting, and mind broadening reading material. The general use of one series of Formal English textbooks in all Brunei schools is most advantageous, as it facilitates the transfer of children from one type of school to another. The thread of their studies need not be broken.

In conclusion, in respect of Brunei English schools and English education generally, the trend is definitely on the up grade, but there are still difficulties to be faced and overcome. The chief difficulty, as previously emphasised, is the lack of staff; a lack which is likely to persist for some time to come. Even though, as stated before, one or two schools have fairly adequate staffs at the moment, the situation is not as good as it seems. I refer to the circumstance that, in some schools, a number of lady teachers, who are wives of employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, are not in a sense permanent teachers in that their availability is contingent on whether their husbands remain in Brunei or transferred elsewhere. It is rather difficult to plan ahead under such circumstances, for it is not possible to build up an English school system, or any school system for that matter, on uncertainties in respect of present and future staffing arrangements. Further complications in this regard are (a) there is no local source of supply of teachers and (b) that outside places from which help might be forthcoming are so heavily committed themselves in the expansion of their English schools, that no help can be expected. Our only hope seems to be that in a year or so, local students now studying overseas may become available. But this type of student teacher at this stage in the development of Brunei's English school system is not the type we require. The present need is for qualified and experienced teachers. If, in fact, student teachers became available, the proper course to follow would be to send them off immediately to teachers' training institutions overseas. No efforts will be spared, however, by those responsible for the English schools, and plans will go ahead on the assumption that some extra staff, at least, will be forthcoming, even though they may be charged with emulating the character in fiction who always hoped and expected something to turn up.

Adult education. Adult education is included in this section because all adult classes in Brunei teach english. There were ten such classes in session throughout the year. Their distribution was as follows: Brunei Town 3; Seria 4; and Kuala Belait 4. The three Brunei Town classes were Government classes as were also 2 of those held in Kuala Belait. The other classes both in Kuala Belait and Seria were run and sponsored by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. The Government classes catered for Government servants and members of commercial and mercantile firms; the Company's for its own personnel. The Company provided and paid the instructors for their own classes, who were chosen from amongst its English speaking Asian staff. The combined enrolment of these classes was 207, of which 113 attended the Company's and 87 the Government classes. Attendance was well maintained throughout the year and reached the very satisfactory figure of 80%. The age group of the students ranged from 18 — 36 years.

It may be of interest, perhaps, to note the analysis of the Company's classes, according to racial groups. There were 31 Chinese; 26 Malays; 34 Indian; 18 Dayak; and 4 Eurasian students. Instruction in individual classes was, of course, given at different levels to suit the varied attainment of the students; generally speaking there were three stages at which instruction was given, namely: for beginners; for those with a medium attainment; and for those who were still more advanced. The upper stage would be about equivalent to the standard of English taught in Primary VI in an English school.

It can be claimed that all these classes were very successful and shown by the attendance the interest in them never slackened. Both the Company and Government intend extending these classes in 1952.

Chinese vernacular schools. There are six Chinese vernacular schools in Brunei. Their locations and present enrolments, together with the enrolments in 1950, are shown below:—

No.	Schools	1950			1951			Increase or Decrease
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1.	Chung Hwa School, Brunei Town. ..	210	105	315	223	129	352	37
2.	Chung Cheng School, Seria. ..	271	196	467	279	206	485	18
3.	Chung Hwa School, Tutong. ..	39	10	49	39	12	51	2
4.	Chung Hwa School, Kuala Belait. ..	331	235	566	318	216	534	-32
5.	Chung Hwa School, Labi ..	25	9	34	29	12	41	7
6.	Chung Hwa School, Bangar ..	9	10	19	11	9	20	1
		885	565	1450	899	584	1483	33

As will be seen, there is a slight increase of 33 pupils over the 1950 total. The smallness of the increase is due to the fact that Brunei Chinese schools do not, as yet, go beyond Primary VI, so that pupils who have passed that grade must leave school. Thus those who leave at the end of one year balance the new scholars entering at the beginning of the next. Of the scholars who leave, some go to Chinese schools in Sarawak which carry higher grades than our local school; others go to the English school in Seria, or similar schools in the neighbouring territories.

It may be of interest here to describe the set up of Chinese education. Usually at the bottom there is a kindergarten or sub-primary stage which covers the first two years. Above this there is the primary stage, covering six years. This period is subdivided into two parts; one of four years; namely: Lower Primary I, II, III and IV; and one of two years; namely: Higher Primary I and II. Beyond the Primary stage is the Middle stage, which also covers a six year period. This is divided into Junior Middle and Senior Middle, each taking three years. Many Chinese schools in Malaya go higher than Senior Middle and go on to what are called simplified and Senior normal classes.

In these classes the curriculum includes pedagogy, the idea being that a percentage of the students should become teachers. It will be seen from the brief description given above that many years must elapse before Chinese education in Brunei is at the stage to produce teachers with Senior Normal qualifications.

Brunei Chinese schools teach the conventional school subjects superimposed on the background of their own culture. The medium of instruction in most is Mandarin. The subjects taught are: arithmetic; general knowledge; civics; physical training; games and handwork. English as a subject is added in the third year. History, geography and Science complete the Higher Primary curriculum.

The teaching of English in Chinese schools is handicapped by two things (a) shortage of teachers qualified to teach it, and (b) insufficient time is devoted to it. The two larger schools, however, improved their staffs in respect of (a) this year and the standard of their English improved considerably. There is still, however, the question of the time which should be devoted to the subject in an already crowded timetable. Some schools did increase the number of daily sessions this year; but even so, still more time is necessary, especially for oral work. At the moment some schools are inclined to neglect this important aspect of language teaching and the result is, that although students are able to read fairly well, they are very weak in conversation and in understanding the spoken word.

Most of the Chinese schools are well on the way to overcoming their post war problems; but nearly all are still experiencing staffing difficulties. These difficulties are not so much in respect of a shortage of staff, but in respect of the frequent changing of staff which goes on. Continuity of service of the staff is an important factor in the running and progress of any educational establishment, especially among teachers in lower classes, where the personality of the teacher counts so much. Small children take some time to get used to a teacher; in fact a teacher at these levels takes some time to know and understand his or her charges. Continual chopping and changing, therefore, should, if possible, be avoided.

One or two Chinese schools are still pinched for accommodation, but efforts are being made to remedy this. The Chung Hwa School, Kuala Belait, is the best housed of the larger Chinese schools, and the school authorities are deserving of great praise for their enterprise in putting up new buildings. They are solidly built, airy, and open to a good inflow of sunlight. The Chung Cheng School, Seria, also improved its accommodation during the year; but the greater part of the school is still poorly housed. The management, however, intends to build a new school in the near future and a new site has been obtained. The site, incidentally, was given to the school by Government.

All the Chinese schools were inspected during the year, and varying degrees of progress were reported. All, in fact, made good headway. The thanks of the Brunei Education Department are hereby tendered to the Director of Education, Sarawak, for his kind gesture in sending a Chinese Inspector from Kuching, to assist in the inspections. The co-operation of the headmasters of the schools during these inspections is also gratefully acknowledged.

Boy Scouts. The Brunei Branch of the Boy Scouts Association is comprised of two local associations. The patron of the Branch is His Highness the Sultan; and the Chief Scout, His Excellency the High Commissioner.

The two local associations are:—

- (a) The Brunei District (Local) Association; which includes all troops in the Temburong, Muara and Tutong areas. It also includes the areas of Danau and Tempuan Telisai.
- (b) The Belait District (Local) Association, excluding Danau and Tempuan Telisai, which, owing to their remoteness from Kuala Belait come under (a).

The following schools have Scout Troops:

Malay schools.

- (a) Brunei District.
 - 1. Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam School, Brunei Town.
 - 2. Malay School, Bukit Bendera, Tutong.
 - 3. Malay School, Temburong.
- (b) Belait District:
 - 1. Malay School, Kuala Belait.
 - 2. Malay School, Seria.

Chinese schools.

- (a) Brunei District:
 - Nil
- (b) Belait District:
 - 1. Chung Hwa School, Kuala Belait.
 - 2. Chung Cheng School, Seria.

English schools.

- (a) Brunei District.
 - 1. St. George's Catholic School, Brunei Town.
- (b) Belait District.
 - 1. Catholic Anglo-Chinese School, Sesia.

The Senior Staff School, Seria, has a Cub Pack.

Besides the above mentioned school troops there are a number of sponsored troops which cater for boys not attending school. Members of these are recruited from Government Officers, from the British Malayan Petroleum Company's younger employees and from commercial and other firms.

The present strength of the Brunei Branch is given below:

Number of Troops	Number of Group		Number of Scouts
	Scout Master,	Scout Masters,	
Brunei District (Local) Associa- tion.	Asst. Scout Master, Rover Leaders, Asst. Rover Leader, Cub Master and Asst. Cub Masters.	22	235
Belait District, (Local) Associa- tion.		15	215*
Total	17	37	450

(* = includes a Troop of 15 Cubs)

The past year has been devoted to consolidation and the training of already enrolled scouts rather than to expansion. Number have been well maintained.

The usual scouting activities have been carried on throughout the year. Scouts have been very much in evidence during week-ends moving about the country side. Many troops carried out week-end camps and went on long hikes based on well prepared schemes. Some of these hikes were extremely well planned and excellently carried out.

The most important event for scouts—and every one else for the matter—was the occasion of the Coronation of His Highness the Sultan held in May. Scouts came from all over the State including a large contingent from Belait District. Their duties were mostly in connection with the controlling the tremendous crowds which gathered for the occasion, both while the procession was in progress and in the streets afterwards. Besides this, a number of scouts were selected to act as attendants at the state banquet held in the evening. They were rehearsed a few time beforehand. It is a great tribute to their versatility to record that not a plate or a glass was broken and the banquet was served with dispatch and precision in the professional manner. The services rendered by the scouts throughout the festivities were greatly appreciated and many people commented on their smart turnout and the manner in which they performed their allotted tasks.

The Local Chief Scout, Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G., visited Brunei in October and during his visit witnessed a display by the Brunei District Scouts. After the display His Excellency distributed warrants to Scouts and Scouters. In his address at the close His Excellency emphasised the value of scout training, how it brings out manly qualities and turns out good and public spirited citizens.

Girls Guides. The past year has been year of great activity and progress. Great praise is due to those ladies who have served the Association, whether as members of the executive committee or more actively in the field.

The outstanding event of the year was a very fine display, given in Kuala Belait in March, which was witnessed by a large number of people. Their Highnesses the Sultan and the Raja Isteri—who is the Patron of the Association—together with the Honourable British Resident were present. At the close of the display His Highness congratulated the Association on what they had achieved in such a short period of time and praised very highly the items presented during the display. In concluding his remarks His Highness expressed the hope that more Malay girls would join the movement as he considered the training they receive would prove of great value to them.

The present strength of the Association is as given below:—

Number of Girl Guide Companies	5
Number of Brownie Packs	1
Number of Guiders	9
Number of Girl Guides	75
Number of Brownies	24

Two of the above companies are Chinese-speaking, two Malay-speaking; and one English-speaking. All Girl Guides and Brownies are school children attending the various schools in Kuala Belait—Seria area. The fine result achieved by the Brunei Branch of the Girl Guides Association is due to the instinted efforts of several ladies who despite language and other difficulties, have worked with great enthusiasm and zeal. The community is greatly indebted to them for their public spiritedness in sacrificing so much of their leisure time for the benefit of the youth of Brunei.

Finance. The total amount spent on education during the year was \$374,996.49. This amount may be divided under the following heads:—

1. (a) Annually Recurrent			
	Expenditure ..	\$ 97,030.47	
(b) Special Expenditure ..		14,332.95	
(c) Personal Emoluments ..		107,737.78	
	Total		\$219,101.20
2. (a) Public Works Department			
Expenditure on New School			
Buildings and Teachers			
Quarters. . .		155,895.29	
	(x) Total		155,895.29
	Grand Total		\$374,996.49

((x) This does not include cost of repairs to and upkeep of buildings.)

Mr. James Pearce, a retired officer of the Malayan Education Department, continued to officiate as State Education Officer throughout the year.

(b) Health.

Administration. This is in the hands of the State Medical Officer. During the year a full time Medical Officer was engaged in Kuala Belait, and this officer has been looking after a large part of the Government's work in Kuala Belait and Seria. It is hoped that the scope of this service will gradually develop with personnel and facilities. The British Malayan Petroleum Medical Officers still render very valuable services in Kuala Belait and Seria, both in public health matters and in clinical medicine. Their assistance is appreciated very much. The main administrative difficulties are those of lack of staff and lack of suitable candidates.

Developments. The Brunei Hospital has been working throughout the year. It has had its birth struggles and is not fully developed yet. However, much has been done during the year, and the volume of work attempted has already gone ahead of our staff. The year has proved the necessity for such a hospital, and it is earnestly hoped that 1952 will show improvements. This can only be done however, if we fill the many vacancies on the staff, as nursing skill and care are all important. It is

regretted that our wards for tubercular patients are continuously full, and an extension has had to be made. A new wing for female tubercular patients has been erected, but will not be ready for occupation for about one more month.

Maternity and child welfare (U.N.I.C.E.F.) The end of the year saw both UNICEF nurses away from Brunei. Early in the year one left from Kuala Belait and Seria, her work being carried on by local staff. The other nurse left in December. We are now anxiously awaiting her replacement, and it is hoped that she will arrive soon. The assistant nurse's programme is under way with eight pupils already enrolled. The teaching is being undertaken by a W.H.O. nurse, who has been kindly lent to Brunei. It is hoped to enroll still more students.

It is expected that the work of these two nurses will be increased in scope, as local staff is trained. During 1952, places such as Muara, Gedong, Tutong and 10th Mile will have their own midwifery and child welfare services, as well as Kampong Ayer. With that as a nucleus, preventative medicine will be inaugurated, and with the W.H.O. teams of experts arriving, progress should be made.

One team will attempt, with the aid of mass radiography and B.C.G. to determine the number of tubercular subjects in Brunei and to advise on their treatment. The other team will aid us in reducing the amount of malaria in Brunei. Some work has already started on these lines by the visit and reports of Dr. McArthur from Labuan. In all this the priority claims of the schools will not be forgotten, and investigations will as a rule, start with the school children.

Travelling Dispensaries. These have been carrying out their duties as far as they were able throughout the year. Grave difficulties have been encountered however with transport, and it has been impossible to carry out regular routine visits. Many more new motors and boats have been ordered to remedy this fault. These visits are of great value in determining the needs of an area.

Dispensaries. The Kuala Belait dispensary under the Medical Officer has had a very busy year. The number of attendances is on the increase and the staff have been taxed to keep pace with the work. It is proposed to add a wing to this dispensary in Kuala Belait, and a permanent building is envisaged for Seria to take the place of the present inconvenient attap shed. Inconvenience and difficulty has been encountered due to lack of transport, and the addition of an ambulance and a wagon will help in moving patients and staff between Seria and Kuala Belait. This transport has been ordered and is expected in 1952.

The dispensary at Tutong is not being used as much as was expected. It will be used more as a base for rural work in kampongs, and routine visits to schools. The staff will be increased this year in order to do the extra travelling, while the dispensary will be kept open during normal hours.

Malaria. A clearer picture of the ravages of malaria is emerging. There appear to be pockets of endemicity in Brunei. Fortunately Brunei Town, Kuala Belait, and Seria are fairly free,

while areas like Mile 10 Tutong Road, and the inland hills, show a heavy incidence. The spleen rates in scholos show plainly that certain areas have to be classified as hyperendemic while others remain healthy. The whole picture will emerge when more acute species identification has been done.

Helminths, avitaminosis and anaemias. These three are classified under one heading, as it is obvious that these conditions are closely linked and are the greatest cause of sickness in Brunei. Helminths including ankylostome were reported in 2,278 cases. These conditions are due to lack of hygiene, public health training and adequate food.

Tuberculosis. This disease is still quite a problem though there does not appear to be any great increase. It is only to be expected that as greater concentration is being focussed on this disease, many old cases will be discovered and there will be apparent increase for a few years. Most cases being referred to the Brunei Hospital are old standing cases, and very few early case have been detected up to date. It is hoped that the visit of the W.H.O. team will give us a more accurate picture of this disease in Brunei.

General Picture. The greatest medical need of Brunei is preventative medicine. The infant mortality rate is high, as is the maternal mortality rate. Both can be reduced without too great a cost. Housing, sanitation, public health training, and above all a betetr diet are imperative if any improvement in the general health and resistance of the people of Brunei are going to take place. Good clinical facilities are on the way, and it is felt that this should go arm in arm with a good public health service.

Brunei Town.

Sanitation and refuse disposal. This service is under contract. The contractor is responsible for the removal and emptying of 325 buckets. All nightsoil collected is discharged through a public riparin latrine into Sungai Kianggeh.

Scavenging. This service is maintained by the Sanitary Board. Daily paid labourers collect and transport the town refuse, sweep the drains and streets and maintain the markets and slaughter houses.

An up to date tip-lorry is utilised for transport the town refuse to a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the Tutong Road, where the refuse is discharged direct into the river. Wherever possible the refuse there is burnt. A further precaution against fly nuisance was taken by this department, a total of 67 lbs. of BHC dispersible powder being used during the period July to December, 1951.

Housing. The year saw the erection of many permanent buildings in the town area. Some sixty shop-houses are in the course of construction and the first of these should be ready in mid 1952.

Slaughter houses. There are two slaughter houses, one for pigs & the other for cattle. The slaughter houses stand one on each side of the Sungai Kianggeh, with all discharges going into this stream. The pig slaughter house stands on shop lots in the

new town plans and a new site at Bukit Saililah has been approved. This new slaughter house should be completed in 1952. The cattle slaughter house will remain as it is. The construction of a sump will be done as soon as possible. All animals were inspected before slaughter and occasional post mortem examinations of carcasses were also carried out. The following animals were slaughtered during the year:

Pig ..	717
Buffalo ..	485
Cattle ..	11

Drains. From August to December, this department maintained a gang of seven men for cleaning drains and clearing of secondary growths at Kumbang Pasang area. All roadside drains are maintained by the Public Works Department, while the Sanitary Board undertakes clearing of the remaining drains. A large monsoon drain (concreted) serving the Hospital was completed during the year. This drain discharges large volume of water and sand from the hinterland.

Licences. A total of 125 licences were issued during the year to hawkers, coffee shops, etc. Regular inspections of all licensed premises were maintained throughout the year. All licensees, together with their assistants were medically examined and received T.A.B. inoculations.

Markets. There are three separate markets: pork, fish and meat and vegetable. The pork market is in the pig slaughter house. This has been well maintained throughout. The fish and vegetable markets are housed in temporary buildings. There are four fish stalls and one beef stall in the firsh market, while the vegetable market has 12 stalls.

Belait District.

Sanitation and refuse disposal. (a) Kuala Belait. Refuse collecting and nightsoil removal are in each case done by the Sanitary Board with the aid of properly designed lorries. The average volume of refuse collected daily is 351 cubic feet. It is disposed of by incineration with gas supplied by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, while nightsoil is treated in the newly completed tank which has its effluent outlet to the Belait river. The number of latrines on the removal list is 329 as compared with 320 last year. The shortage of metal dustbins and latrine buckets was overcome by the purchase in bulk of 500 household, 50 depot dustbins and 1,000 latrine buckets. The cost is mostly recoverable as they are sold to the public to facilitate sanitary work. A substantial supply of jeyes fluid and geme-xane dispersable powder was obtained for general use. Anti malarial measures continued to be carried out satisfactorily in co-operation with the Company.

(b) Seria. The number of latrines on the removal list in Seria is 186 as compared with 181 last year. The average volume of refuse collected and disposed of in this area is 351 cubic feet.

The position of drainage and water supply in general does not show appreciable improvement though it is expected that some headway will be made in 1952 in conjunction with the con-

struction of new shophouses and other development. The employment of labour necessary to carry out the task of removing night-soil and scavenging refuse in both townships gives grounds for anxiety and it is likely that the position will get worse, all the more quickly if wages and terms of service are not improved very soon. Free housing should be available for some of the labour in 1952.

Slaughter houses. 310 cattle were slaughtered during the year as compared with 479 last year. Of this number 27 were imported from North Borneo. The number of pigs slaughtered was 1,136. Of these 72 were imported from Kudat and 282 from Singapore. The Company continued to cater for their employees with imported meat and other foodstuffs at their commissariat and in addition a sundry store was opened up during the year.

Housing. Twelve new dwelling houses were completed in Kuala Belait and eighteen in Seria. Many more are in the course of construction especially in Seria where there has been extensive rebuilding as a result of the new town plan. In the Company's area great strides have been made in their housing scheme. There are 284 "situfoam" houses (some semi-detached) completed and brought into occupation. These were distributed to house 27 senior staff, 106 regional staff and 508 labour force. It is expected that by next year all the employees of the Company will have been housed.

CHAPTER VIII LEGISLATION.

The main body of the law consists of the enactments which have been passed from time to time with the State and certain enactments of the previous Federated Malay States which have been applied to Brunei by the Courts Enactment, 1908, and the Federated Malay States Laws Adoption Enactment, 1939.

The external legislation which has been applied to the State comprises the Penal Code, the Law of Evidence, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the Law of Specific Relief and the Law of Contracts in force in the Federated Malay States before the war.

The language of all legislation is English.

The State Council met on seven occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

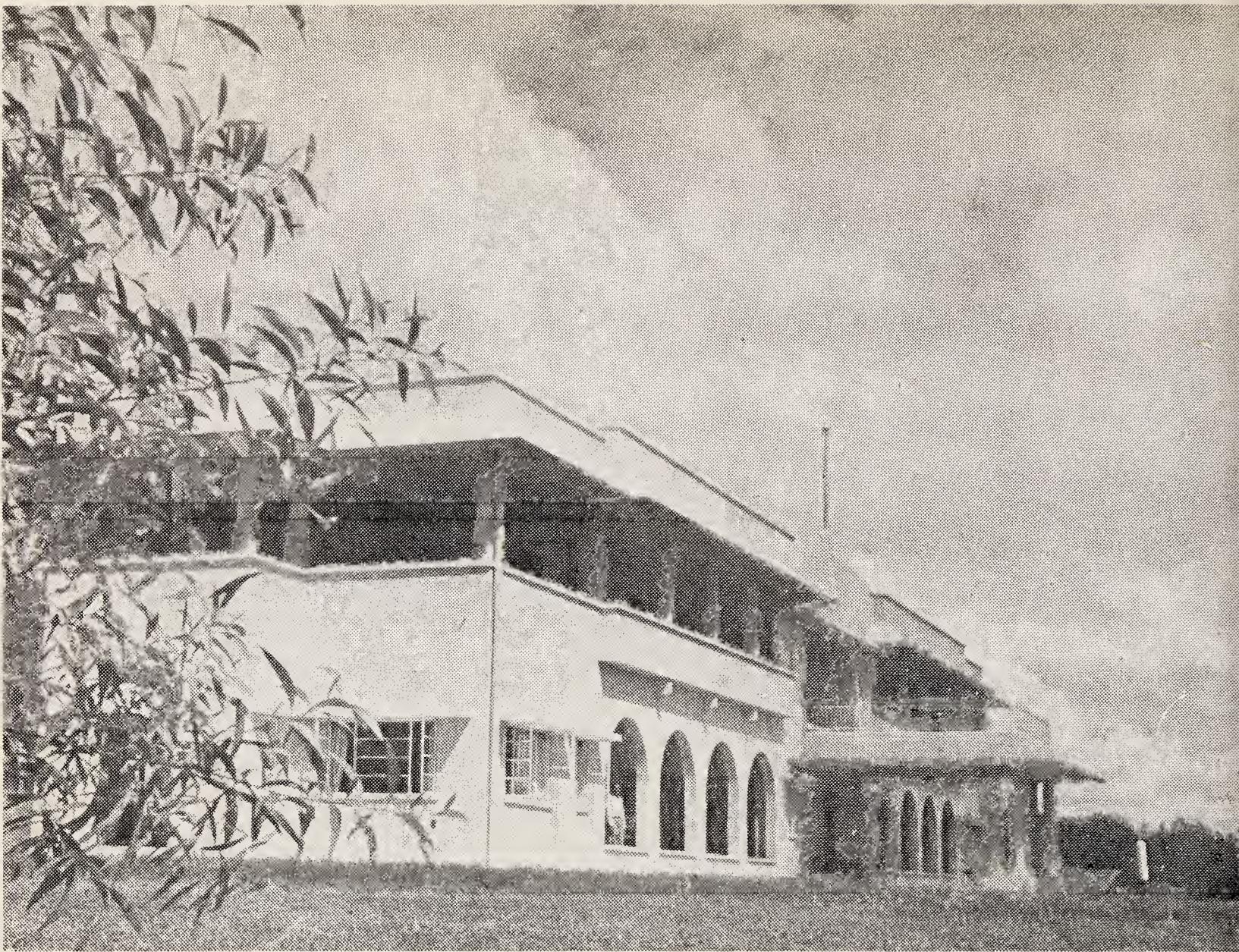
- (1) The Statutory Declaration Enactment—which makes provision concerning statutory declarations.
- (2) The War Damage (Amendment) Enactment—which provides power to the War Damage Claims Commission to make an outright award in respect of certain claim.
- (3) The Mining and Oiling Mining (Removal of Doubts) Enactment—which removes certain doubts concerning the expressions "land" and "lands" in the Mining Enactment 1920, and the Oil Mining Enactment 1948.



STATE COUNCIL IN SESSION



HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN C.M.G. AND THE HONOURABLE
MR. J. C. H. BARCROFT BRITISH RESIDENT BRUNEI.



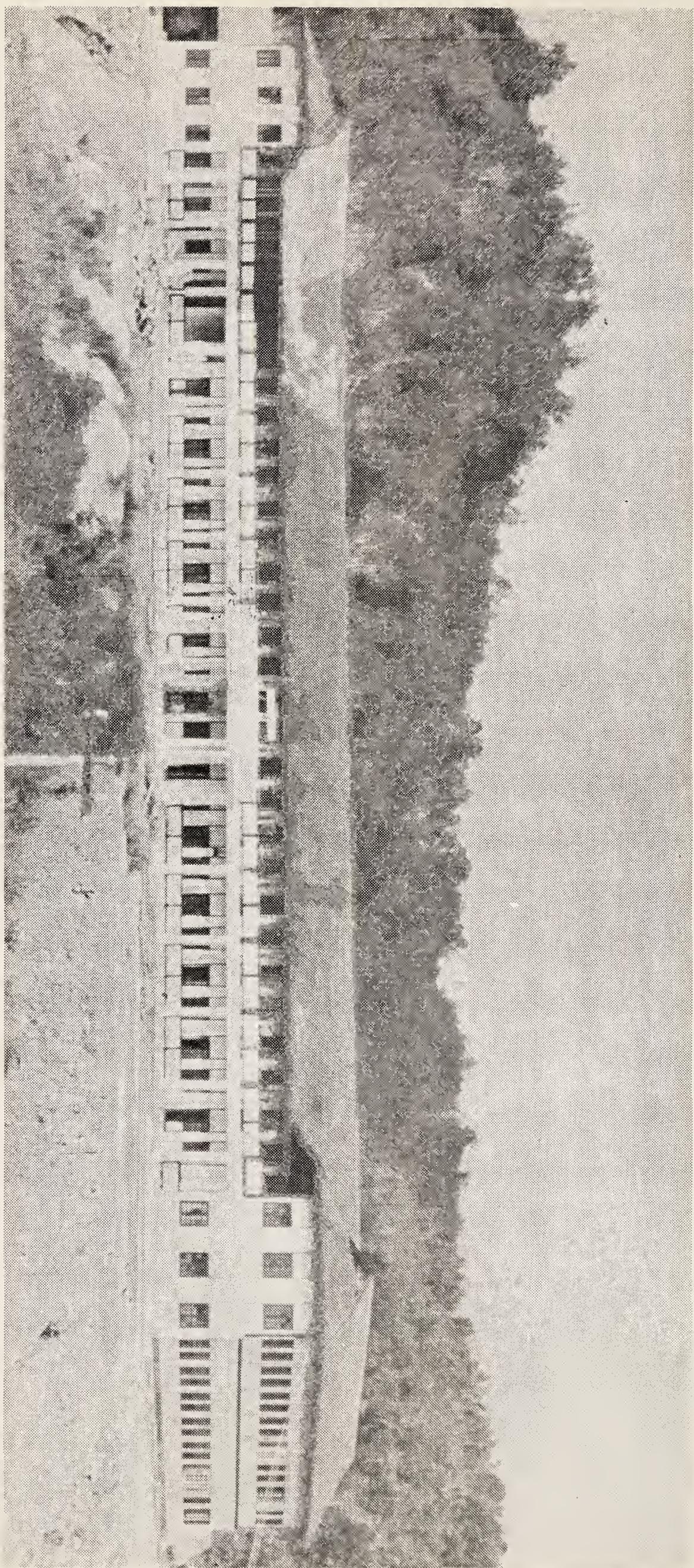
ISTANA DAR-UL-HANA BRUNEI.



TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL AREA, SERIA OILFIELDS



OIL WELL IN THE SEA, SERIA



MALAY VERNACULAR SCHOOL, BRUNEI TOWN

- (4) The Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment—which provides for a new revised edition of the Laws of the State of Brunei.
- (5) The Application of Laws Enactment—which regulates the application in the State of the common law of England, the doctrines of equity and statutes of general application.
- (6) The Bishop of Borneo (Incorporation) Enactment—which provides for the incorporation of the Bishop of Borneo and matters incidental thereto.
- (7) The India (Consequential Provision) Enactment—which makes provision as to the operation of in relation to India, and persons and things in any way belonging to or connected with India, in view of India's becoming a Republic while remaining a member of the Commonwealth.
- (8) The Currency Enactment—which implements an agreement between the Government of the Federation of Malaya, the Colonies of Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo and the State of Brunei for the establishment of a currency commission.
- (9) The War Damage (Amendment) No. 2) Enactment—which amends a proviso in the War Damage Enactment 1950 dealing with payments of restoration awards.
- (10) The Traction Engines and Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment—which makes a minor amendment to the principal enactment.
- (11) The Superior Courts (Authorisation) Enactment—which provides for the replacement of the present superior courts by such court or courts as Her Majesty may by order in council establish and provides for the hearing of appeals from such Court or Courts by Her Majesty in Council.
- (12) The Emergency Regulations (Amendment)—which amends the Emergency Regulation Enactment 1933.
- (13) The Income Tax (Amendment) Enactment—which makes certain amendments to the principal enactment.
- (14) The British Nationality (Miscellaneous Provisions) Enactment which provides for matters incidental to the provisions of the British Nationality Act 1948.
- (15) The Societies (Amendment) Enactment—which makes provisions prohibiting the affiliation of a society with any society outside the State and the publication of order of dissolution of a society under section 8a or 12 of the principal enactment.
- (16) The Sarawak Penal Code and Criminal Code Adoption Enactment—which provides for the adoption in Brunei of the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of the Colony of Sarawak.

(17) The Interpretation and General Clauses Enactment—which defines certain terms and expressions when used in written laws and in public documents, to make provision with respect to the commencement and construction of written laws, and for other like purposes.

(18) The Courts Enactment—which amends the law relating to the constitution and powers of the civil and criminal courts.

CHAPTER IX.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISON.

The courts constituted in the State for the administration of civil and criminal law are as follows:—

The Court of Appeal

The Court of the Resident

Courts of Magistrate of the First Class

Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class

Courts of Native Magistrates

Courts of Kathis

Court of Appeal. The Chief Justice, Sarawak, is judge of appeal for Brunei, with jurisdiction in oth civil and criminal matters.

Courts of the British Resident. The Court of the Resident has jurisdiction in all matters of a civil nature excepting the annulment of marriages solemnized between Christians in the United Kingdom or in any British Colony, Protectorate or Possession, and criminal jurisdiction in the case of all offences committed in the State or on the high seas on board ships registered in the State or committed by subjects of the State on the high seas on beard ships whether registered in the State or not. It may pass any sentence authorised by law, including sentence of death. In its appellate jurisdiction it has power to hear and determine all appeals from decisions of the lower courts both in civil and criminal matters. With effect from 1st December 1951, the Court of the British Resident was superceded by the High Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

Court of the First Class Magistrate. The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$1,000 and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for whch the maximum term of imprisonment provided by the law does not exceed seven years or which are punishable by fine only. The sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, fine not exceeding \$1,000 and whipping not exceeding 12 strokes. The Court has also appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in respect of cases tried by the lower Courts.

Courts of the Second Class Magistrate. The Court of a Magistrate of the Second Class has civil jurisdiction in the suits involving not more than \$100 and criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment

provided by law does not exceed three years, or which are punishable only of a sum not exceeding \$100. The sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 days and fine not exceeding \$50.

Court of the Native Magistrate. The Court of a Native Magistrate has civil jurisdiction in suits brought by or against Malays or other Asians involving not more than \$25, and criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three months. It may impose a fine not exceeding \$10.

Courts of the Kathi. The Court of a Kathi deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding \$10.

Procedure in the courts is regulated by the provisions of the Federated Malay States Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure Code, these Enactments have been applied to the State, mutatis mutandis, by the Federated Malay States Laws Adoption Enactment, 1939. The former include provision for the granting of time for the payment of fines, the release on probation of first offenders and the special treatment of youthful offenders.

There were two First Class Magistrates, six second Class Magistrates and two Kathis functioning in the State during the year.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts:—

District	Court of Appeal		Court of Resident		1st Class Magistrate		2nd Class Magistrate		Total	
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
Brunei	—	—	7	4	55	12	101	19	163	35
Temburong	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	14	—
Tutong	—	—	—	—	2	1	17	6	19	7
Kuala Belait	—	—	8	2	82	47	496	80	586	129
	—	—	15	6	141	60	626	105	782	171

Of the 782 criminal cases convictions were registered in 712 cases, 20 resulted in acquittal, 45 were withdrawn and 5 were pending.

The amount involved in civil suits was \$72,983.58.

There were 8 letters of administration suits and 5 coroner's inquiries.

Police.

Command. Mr. P. E. Turnbull was in command of the Brunei Police throughout the year.

Mr. M. J. G. Saul was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department from the beginning of the year until 30.11.51. This officer was also responsible for the training of the British Malayan Petroleum Company's watchmen until that body was disbanded.

in August 1951; at the close of the year he was awaiting transfer to Kuching.

Mr. K. S. Leeston Smith took command of Brunei Police District from Inspector Mohamed Salleh on 4.10.51.

Mr. D. St. J. Forrer arrived in the State to take command of Belait Police District on 31.12.51.

The gazetted Police Officers are all seconded from the Sarawak Constabulary.

Headquarters of the force remained at Kuala Belait throughout the year.

Establishment and strength. The force was 37 men under strength at the end of the year. The following is a comparative table of the approved establishment and actual strength on 31.12.51:

Rank		Approved Establishment	Actual Strength
Gazetted Officers	..	..	4
Inspectors	..	..	6
Sergeant-Majors	..	..	3
Sergeants	..	..	7
Corporals	..	..	17
Lance-Corporals	..	..	28
Constables	..	..	150
Detectives	..	..	7
		—	—
Total		222	185
		—	—

Health. The health of the force remained good. A Total of 435 man days' work was lost through sickness, of which 106 were in respect of one case of tuberculosis.

Discipline. Discipline was satisfactory. There has been a general improvement in turn-out during the year. This has been the result of closer supervision and a better supply of uniform and equipment.

Recruiting. Recruiting was at a complete standstill until the second half of the year. The gradual depletion in strength combined with a dearth of recruits has caused some anxiety.

Increases in basic pay in the middle of the year encouraged a few recruits. In an effort to reduce the gap between establishment and strength it was decided late in the year to enlist illiterates. By 31.12.51, 22 men had been enlisted and a further 13 had submitted their applications.

Following these pay increases there were encouraging signs that young men with a better standard of education were interested in a police career; by December 1951 five men with not less than standard V English education were in training—a record number for the Force.

These last men had applied for posts as Probationary Inspectors. With one exception they were enlisted as constables after they had been persuaded to learn police work, the hard way and to take their chance of attaining inspector rank later.

There is still a lamentable shortage of Chinese in the force; at the close of the year there were only 4.

Training. A small training school was opened at Seria at the beginning of the month of September with a senior Inspector in charge. The improvement in physical and mental standards after four months' training was marked.

The services of a boxing instructor were obtained later in the year and considerable keenness has been shown in the noble art by recruits.

Mention was made in the 1950 report of a move to train Brunei Police recruits at the Kuching Police Training School. It was not possible to start this in 1951, but a squad of 20 recruits was being formed at the close of the year to proceed to Kuching.

Transport. The development of the transport branch made strides as the result of the addition of 8 new vehicles during the year; a further two vehicles were on order at the end of the year.

The training of drivers and the maintenance of transport leaves much to be desired; a lack of trained instructors held up any real improvement in standards.

Housing and buildings. Accommodation of a good standard has been produced with the completion of 20 married quarters and a barrack for 60 single men in Brunei Town, 40 married quarters in Seria and 10 married quarters in Kuala Belait. More barracks will be constructed in all three places in 1952.

Lack of labour has delayed the building of District Headquarters and Police Station in Brunei and Police Headquarters in Kuala Belait. Until these buildings are ready police work has to continue in temporary buildings which are quite unsuitable for the purpose.

Seria Police Station was completed early in 1951 and has proved very satisfactory.

There is a large building programme for 1952 and an energetic approach to the work is essential if the force is to develop along proper lines. The absence of essential space for parades and recreation is holding up training in the three centres.

British Malayan Petroleum Company's Watchmen. In August 97 out of a total of 124 watchmen employed by the British Malayan Petroleum Company went on strike for higher wages. The men refused to accept the Company's terms to return to work after which their grievances would be investigated. It was then decided in consultation with Government to disband the watchmen, to dismiss those who refused to return to work and to offer the remainder alternative employment with the Company.

This incident settled an unsatisfactory situation where men trained by the regular police were performing police duties (in a uniform designed by the Company) without police powers. The dissolution of this body left police with a large area to protect with very few men. Provision has been made in 1952 for regular police to maintain law and order in oil installations.

Signals. H. F. transmitters are maintained at the three principal police stations which are in daily communication with each other with the north Borneo and Sarawak police units.

A Home Office expert visited Brunei to study local conditions and to make recommendations for improving wireless communications.

Traffic. A small detachment of police in the oilfield area received a course of training in traffic control. Closer attention to this side of police work has already resulted in a falling off in the number of road accidents.

Crime. The incidence of crime remains low; outside the oilfield it is negligible. A total of 1102 cases were investigated and 688 of these resulted in prosecutions. Housebreaking cases were lower at 43 with 8 successfully cleared up, compared with 53 reported and 4 cleared up in 1950. Included in the total number of cases investigated were 555 reported as the result of police vigilance.

One of the obstacles to successful police investigations of cases involving theft has been the reluctance of complainants to inform the police immediately thefts are discovered. Steps were taken to counter this tendency with propaganda aimed at impressing on the public the value of early reports to give the police a better start.

Aliens registration. 392 aliens were registered under the Aliens Enactment 1920. The revenue from this source amounted to \$451.50.

Immigration and passport control. These duties were taken over by the police in October 1951. The Chief Police Officer was appointed Senior Immigration Officer and Senior Passport Examination Officer. He is responsible to the British Resident for the implementation of Government's policy regarding immigration.

Societies. The Chief Police Officer is the Registrar of Societies and Officers Commanding Police Districts are Deputy Registers. A total of 7 new societies were registered in 1951—1 Malay and 6 Chinese—of which 4 are in Brunei District and 3 in Belait District.

Miscellaneous duties. The Chief Police Officer ceased to be the Licensing Authority for drivers and motor vehicles from the 1st of September 1951 when these duties were handed over to the Assistant Residents.

1203 motor vehicles and 1547 drivers were licensed in 1951.

The revenue from this source was \$51,974.75.

The Chief Police Officer ceased to be the Licensing Authority for firearms from the 1st of September 1951 when these duties were handed over to the Assistant Residents. The police continue to vet all applications for firearms licences.

1380 firearms were licensed in 1951, or 905 in Brunei District and 475 in Belait District.

The revenue from this source was \$7,054.50.

The police continue to license (a) bicycles in Sengkurong area, (b) hawkers outside municipal areas, (c) eating shops outside municipal areas, (d) pig-slaughtering and (e) secondhand dealers.

The following travel documents were issued during the year:—

1924 certificates of identity.

820 emergency certificates.

131 affidavits in lieu of passports.

349 visas.

The revenue from this source was \$6,213.50.

Special police. The formation of a Special Police Force was held up awaiting the appointment of a fourth gazetted police officer to the State. The vacancy had not been filled at the close of 1951 and it was not possible with the officers available to proceed with the organisation and training of the special police.

Early in the year there had been a good response by employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company to recruiting drive and, although enthusiasm had naturally waned as a result of the delay in starting the special police, it is hoped that as soon as this important branch of the regular police can be organised and developed a full and keen interest will be restored.

Warden units have been formed in the residential areas of the Company's installations. These units which are organised and developed by senior members of the Company's staff with the advice and co-operation of the police have as their main objects co-operation with the fire brigades and police formations. The residential areas are divided into sectors each with its sector leader and warden. Members of this organisation do not have police powers, but in times of emergency these powers could, if necessary, be granted.

Fire Brigade. The police maintain two small fire brigades—one in Brunei Town and one in Kuala Belait. Each brigade is equipped with a Jeep fire engine.

The number of fire calls received during 1951 were:—

Brunei	3
Kuala Belait	12

General. Police parades were held in Brunei on the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty the King and His Highness the Sultan of Brunei. A ceremonial parade was held in Brunei on the 28th of May when the British Resident presented 15 Colonial Police and Fire Brigade Long Service Medals to serving and retired members of the force.

Prisons.

The Prison Service is administered by the Brunei Police. Small gaols are situated in the Police stations at Brunei and Kuala Belait.

The number of prisoners received during 1951 were:—

Brunei	11
Kuala Belait	41

Classification of prisoners by race is as follows:—

Chinese	..	..	..	10
Dayak	..	..	..	11
Indian	..	..	..	4
Indonesian	..	..	..	2
Malays	..	..	..	25

Classification of prisoners by age is as follows:—

under 20	20-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	over 50
7	12	16	8	4	5

Sentences passed were as follows:—

under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-12 mths.	12-24 mths.	over 2 yrs.
15	27	6	2	2	—

The health of the prisoners was generally good. Prisoners were employed in keeping police and Government compound and buildings clean.

Members of the Board of Visiting Justices inspected the gaols monthly.

A central prison is to be built outside Brunei Town in 1952. This building was included in the 1951 Estimates, but survey work on the site only was possible during the year.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping. The ports of the State commencing from the western end are as follows:—

- (a) Kuala Belait, situated a few hundred yards up stream from the Belait river mouth.
- (b) Tutong, situated about three miles up stream from the Tutong river mouth.
- (c) Muara, situated on the western shore of Muara Harbour.
- (d) Brunei Town, situated nine milcs up stream from an inner bar where the Brunei River meets Brunei Bay.
- (e) Bangar, situated eight miles up the Temburong river.

Approaches to all these ports are difficult. Most of them have sand bars across the entrance, and all of them are tidal.

No large ocean going ships can enter any of these ports, but vessels up to 4,000 tons G.E.T. have found good sheltered anchorage off the island of Baru Baru about 2 miles from the entrance to the Brunei River, and have loaded cargo from lighters without any difficulty.

The bulk of general cargo for Brunei is transhipped from Labuan, (an island some 35 miles in a North Easterly direction from Brunei, and part of the Colony of North Borneo), and conveyed to the two main ports of Brunei State, i.e. Brunei Town and Kuala Belait, by a fleet of small coasting vessels run by the Straits Steamship Co.

Larger vessels, however, do visit the Port of Brunei Town, and monthly and often bimonthly visit is made direct from Singapore by Straits Steamship Company's vessels of up to 1700 G.E.T.

The British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains a considerable fleet of L.C.T's, and these ply mainly between Brunei Town, Labuan and Kuala Belait.

In addition to the above, numerous native owned motor launches, tongkangs, and outboard motor boards carry on a coastal trade around the Brunei and adjacent Colonies ports.

The State runs a motor launches service connecting with the air service and as far as possible, the steamer service in Labuan, and carrying mail and passengers. Each journey to Labuan entails a return trip of 70 miles across Brunei bay in all weathers, and only once in 1951 was the mail launch unable to sail owing to the severity of the monsoon. The largest of these launches is an 85 foot ex Admiralty M.F.V. and the smallest a 45' twin screw mail and passenger launch. In all, five motor launches of varying sizes are run by the State, and in addition to the mail and passenger services are constantly employed on Government duties which include up country communications, ration runs, medical and police requirements, survey, maintenance of lights and beacons, patrols, fisheries, inspections and the multifarious other duties of a marine department.

A fleet of six fast outboard motor launches are also run by the State and are in daily use up and down the shallow rivers where launches are unable to travel, or where more speedy transport is required. These outboard launches are constructed in Brunei by the Marine Department's carpenters and carry up to 10 passengers each.

Vessels are limited to a draft of 7 feet over the inner bar of Brunei River at mean low water springs, and larger vessels working the tides to cross the bar are limited to about 14 feet alongside Brunei Customs Wharf.

The Brunei inner bar which forms the chief obstacle in the approach to Brunei, extends from Kiangarian Spit (an island on the starboard hand and close to the mainland) to Pulau Chermin, a small island on the port hand, thus lying right across the river mouth.

The Barrier, lying about one cable further, upstream, forms another obstruction. This is an ancient construction formed of rocks, boulders and coral cemented together in places by marine growths, and dates back probably 300 years. A remarkable thing about the Barrier, which, some years ago, had a least depth of 3 feet over it is that at the Southern end is a deep hole with a greatest depth of 71 feet. However, for some years part of the Barrier have been providing coral and stone etc. for road making, and a future survey will probably show a greater and safer depth of water over it.

Brunei Town has a concrete wharf of 200 feet in length. Fresh water can be provided to shipping, but fuel, other than benzine is procurable in very small quantities only. The wharf has no crane or lifting appliances, but the proposed 200 feet

extension to be commenced this year will be completed with all the usual facilities.

The small port and town of Tutong, very dangerous of access owing to a shallow shifting bar over which seas are continually breaking, is used mainly by fisherman and river launches, and the amount of shipping visiting Tutong from the outside is negligible.

Muara (Brooketon) is a small fishing village and shipping is limited to native craft and motor launches, L.C.T.'s and small coasting vessels. There is, however, deep water close up to the quay, and good holding ground in a well sheltered anchorage of considerable size. Muara Harbour anchorage has possibilities and could be developed into a sea port of some importance.

Bangar (Temburong) deals only with native crafts and outboards, but it is possible to take vessels of the M.F.V. or L.C.T. type up the river to his small village with perfect safety.

The total tonnage of cargo-carrying shipping handed alongside Brunei Town Wharf during 1952, and the smallest of which is the local coaster class vessels of approximately 100—200 tons, was 76,682 Nett Registered Tons.

In addition, some 30,000 tons of motor launches, lighters outboards and native craft were also handed alongside the quay in 1951.

Passengers carried on the thrice weekly State mail launches to Labuan in 1951 number, 3,090 persons, and from Labuan to Brunei 2,731 persons, making a total of 5,821. This total is from scheduled trips only and does not include special duty trips on which passengers are also carried.

Railway. The only railway operated in the State runs from Seria to Badas a distance of a mile. This railway is the property of the British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited.

Roads. Brunei State has no extensive system of properly constructed roads. This is partly due to the fact that, except at Seria, the State is not yet highly developed and its resources (other than oil) are mainly agricultural.

A second reason for the lack of metalled roads is the great shortage of good road stone. There are no quarries in the State, and a few deposits of sandstone which exist are quite unsuitable for road making purposes owing to the soft nature of the stone.

Supplies of gravel are obtained from the Butir area, 4 miles downstream from Brunei Town, and the stone has to be transported upstream by junk or tongkang (barge).

Coral and sandstone are brought in a similar manner from the islands of Berbunut and Chermin, situated near the mouth of the Brunei River. Coral is the better material for road making purposes.

At the end of the year the total length of roads of all varieties in the State was about 140 miles.

The main road runs from Brunei Town to Tutong, a distance of approximately 30 miles. The whole of this has been remetalled since the occupation and considerable widening and improvements made.

Connection with Tutong to the roads at Seria and Kuala Belait is by ferry across the Tutong river and thence by the beach at low or medium tide, approximately 255 miles.

Other roads run from Brunei to Muara and Berakas, from Brunei to Lumapas and from the 19th mile Tutong Road to Lumanin.

The British Malayan Petroleum Company has an extensive road system of about 43 miles, this, in particular, connects Seria with Kuala Belait 10 miles away.

There are ferries over the Belait and Tutong rivers.

There are over 33 miles of bridle paths, but internal communication within the State is mainly by river.

Posts. There are Post Offices at Brunei Town, Tutong, Bangar (Temburong District), Kuala Belait, Seria and Muara. Mails are usually conveyed by lorry or by launch.

There is a thrice weekly air mail service between Singapore and Labuan, in addition to weekly surface mail. A Government launch connects with the mail planes and brings air mail for Brunei Town. Air mail for Kuala Belait is carried on a British Malayan Petroleum Company plane from Labuan by special arrangement with the Company.

The total number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 654,389 as compared with 678,846 in 1950.

Telecommunication. The 50 line magneto switch board maintained by Government in Brunei Town was extended and at the end of the year 56 extension telephones have been connected to it. The present telephone system is still inadequate and plans to improve it are in hand.

A direct radio telegraph service is maintained between Brunei and Singapore.

Brunei station is also in communication with Kuala Belait, Seria and Temburong in the State, with Labuan and Jesselton in North Borneo and with Kuching, Miri and Limbang in Sarawak.

CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS.

A. Electricity Supply.

The year 1951 was again a period of exceptional difficulty for the Department due to the continued shortage of generating capacity, although the installed capacity is more than 100% of pre-war. Public demand for electricity from all classes of consumers continued to increase and though it was possible to meet a large percentage of the applications received for domestic lighting and power, only a very small proportion of the demand for power for industrial consumers could be satisfied. Pressure had to be applied

to securing the maximum possible restriction of demand at peak load periods in view of the shortage of available generating plant capacity, instead of encouraging the public to use more electricity.

It is satisfactory to record that during the year the total number of units generated and purchased by the Department amounted to 469,953 an increase of 339,586 units on the previous year. This overall increase is attributed to the installation of new oil engine generating sets in Brunei in April, 1950. The maximum load observed was 128 kilowatts and the load factor 35.45 per cent.

Indent for one 150 K.W. oil engine generating set for Brunei and two 75 K.W. and one 22 K.W. generating sets for Belait were placed with the Crown Agents for the Colonies in January, 1950, and these sets are expected to arrive during 1952.

The total revenue of the Electrical Department for the period under review was \$107,547.00 an increase of \$54,562.26 on the previous year.

Consumers. The number of consumers connected to the system at the end of the year under review was 419 an increase of 82 on the previous year.

Government installations were maintained and periodically inspected and 546 points were installed for new Government quarters and buildings.

Fluorescent lighting rapidly became popular especially in shop houses. Strict supervision was required to ensure the incorporation of condensers for power factor correction.

Cookers, water heaters, refrigerators and fans remained in demand for hire.

Distribution. The distribution system was maintained in good condition throughout the year and no major repairs were carried out.

Routine maintenance including replacing of poles and lopping of overhanging branches was carried out.

There were three failures of supply to the Residency area of over half an hours duration partly due to breakdowns on the H.T. lighting arresters and partly due to flying foxes coming into contact with H.T. main.

Public Lighting. There were 63 lamps installed at the end of the year comprising of fifty six mercury vapor blended lamps and seven filament lamps of various sizes.

Statistics.

		1949	1950	1951
Lighting consumers	.. ..	88	289	341
Power consumers	.. ..	—	48	78
Total consumers		83	337	419

		1950	1951
Total units generated ..	130,367	397,497	
Total units sold ..	113,749	328,420	
Total units used in works ..	4,261	6,499	
Total magnetising units ..	1,004	8,077	
Total units unaccounted for ..	8.7%	13.71%	
Revenue per unit sold ..	28.66 cts.	26.2 cts.	
Number of gallons of fuel used ..	12,846	39,825	
+B.Th.U's per unit generaed ..	17,284	17,578	
Installed plant capacity ..	172 K.W.	172 K.W..	
Maximum demand ..	75 K.W.	128 K.W.	
Load factor percentage ..	28.8%	35.4%	

(+ The B.Th.U's per pound of fuel are taken as 18,800)

Kuala Belait. A small bulk supply from the British Malayan Petroleum Co. Ltd., of 25 K.W. is purchased under agreement. This power is insufficient to cope up with the growing demand as a result of which the Government has decided to generate its own supply and orders have been placed with the Crown Agents for the Colonies for oil generating sets.

The total number of units purchased in bulk during the year was 72,456 and the number of units sold was 67,797.

Distribution. The distribution system remained unaltered during the year.

Routing maintenance including painting of poles and lopping of overhanging branches was carried out.

Public Lighting. The total number of Street lamps was 15 of 100 watts.

B. Water Supply.

Brunei Town. The main supply to Brunei Town is a gravitational supply from a small catchment area formed on Sungai Tasek by a dam 76 feet in length at the crest and 10 feet high from acour to slipway. There is no filtration or purification of this supply.

The supply mains consists of an 8 inches pipe from the dam to the Town Area. The 8 inches pipe branches into two five inch main to form the recticulation supply to Brunei and work of replacing these old five inches mains with six inches started in 1950 has not been completed.

Laying of two inches and thrcie inches distribution mains continued as required by extensions to new houses.

A total of 65 new connections to houses were made during the year.

The 4,000 gallons Braithwaite Tank for the Kumbang Pasang housing area arrived in June and was erected and supply there is now is satisfactory.

Brunei Town—Subok Residential Area. Two small water supplies serve eight senior officers quarters in this arca, the water being obtained from 2 streams on which a small concrete weir has been constructed. A small semicircular sand filter of an area of 56 square feet is constructed on one supply and a new Braithwaite steel storage tank of 4,000 gallons capacity has been erected

this year. The second supply has no filter but has a storage capacity of 5,000 gallons.

Brunei Town—Istana. The new Istana was too far from the town to be connected with the Tasek supply and a new source was therefore sought. A reinforced concrete dam was erected across the higher reaches of the Tumasek Streams (a similar stream to Tasek) and the impounder water led by 4,000 feet of 4 inches diameter asbestos cement piping to a small gravity filter and storage tank (filter area 185 square feet, storage 6,000 gallons). From here it is pumped by 3 inches galvanised mains to a 4,000 gallon Braithwaite steel storage a tank on the roof of the Istana.

Muara. The existing supply continued to function during the year, but was not sufficient to meet increased demands. A new dam and larger mains have been provided in the 1952 Budget.

Tutong. The Tutong water mains were lifted and cleaned again during the year, this being annually recurrent item now in Tutong due to the amount of silt carried by the water. The supply main is of 3 inches diameter from intake to the overhead storage tank of 10,000 gallons capacity.

Kuala Belait. Negotiations with the British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited over the joint scheme, whereby the Company would supply purified Badas water for Belait and Seria, continued during the year and with exception of a technical difficulty over the analysis agreement was reached by the end of the year. Messrs. Ewart & Co. (Civil Engineers) Limited have been invited by the Brunei Government to act as their consulting engineers on the scheme and it is hoped that work may start in the second half of 1952.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads, streets and bridges, and bridle paths, water supplies, construction of sea and river walls, land reclamation and irrigation, drainage, the construction of all new Government buildings, and the upkeep and maintenance of all existing Government buildings, the running of workshop for the repair of all Government vehicles and the handling of Government stores.

Provision was made in the 1951 Estimates for an expenditure of over six million dollars but of this only four million were expended. Labour has perhaps been the greatest problem, many unskilled labourers leaving the Department to tap rubber and skilled labour wages increasing by as much as eighty per cent during the year.

Increasing difficulty was encountered in the purchase of engineering stores and local timber production was quite unable to meet the demand.

As there were insufficient local building contractors to carry out the very large public works programme Messrs. Ewart & Co. (Civil Engineers) Limited were invited to Brunei to undertake some of the major projects.

Staff. The staff of the Department at the end of the year comprised:

	Chief Technical Assistant ..	2
	Senior Technical Assistant ..	2
Technical Staff	Workshop Overseer	1
	Building Overseer & Sub-Overseers	4
	Road Overseer & Sub-Overseers ..	3
Drawing Office	Draughtsman	1
	Tracers	3
	Clerks	6
	Storekeeper & Assistant Storekeeper	2
	Peon	1

The post of State Engineer was held by Mr. J. J. Howard, B.E. (NUI) until 7th May, 1951. Mr. M. G. Gurr, B.A. (Cantab) took over the post of Mr. Howard's proceeding on United Kingdom leave.

The post of Assistant State Engineer has been unfilled since 7th May, 1951.

One Senior Technical Assistant left the Department during the year to take up a better appointment in Liberia. A new Senior Technical Assistant joined the department during the year. The shortage of qualified engineer and technicians greatly hindered the work of the Department.

The expenditure on personal emoluments (including cost of living allowance) was \$102,487.44 i.e. 2.62% of the total expenditure of the Department.

Town Planning

Works continued on road construction in accordance with the new town plan of Brunei, 140 chains of block metalling and 68 chains of grouting have been carried out with the town area during the year. Difficulty in obtaining contractors willing to undertake earth filling delayed reclamation work within the town area.

The rebuilding of Brunei Town has prograssed very rapidly. At the end of the year 54 shophouses were under construction.

Plans for the new layout within the Wharf and Customs area were drawn up and designs for the new Customs and Marine offices and bonded store are in hand. It is hoped that work on Wharf extension and Customs building's will start in 1952.

One of the two new cinemas allowed for in the town plan was completed this year and work on the construction of the other was started at the end of the year.

The new Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank building was put under construction in June and was about 70% complete at the end of 1951.

Works on the new godowns and offices for Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield and the Bornco Company were commenced at the end of the year.

These four new non Government buildings should be completed by the middle of 1952, and by this time, with half the new shophouses completed and a further five blocks under construction, and work under way on the Government Offices the shape of the New Brunei Town should be readily apparent.

Kuala Belait. Work on reclamation in Kuala Belait was continued and at the end of the year the area between Jalan McKerron and Kampong China was completed, and building construction on it well under way.

Work on widening the narrow roads within the town area was carried out and 13 chains 16 feet of widening and resurfacing was completed. Work on these roads as on building construction is seriously hampered by the lack of stone in the area. Every effort has been made to obtain stone from outside sources but with little success.

Seria. Work on swamp filling and drainage in the Stnitary Board area continued during the year.

Building of Government quarters and the Police Station and barracks was carried out, the Police area bcing 80% completed by the end of the year.

Workshop. The Dcpartment is responsible for the operation of the workshop for the maintenance and repair of all Government vehicles plant and machinery.

A total of 52 vehicles and 39 items of plant and stationery engines and machines are maintained for the Public Works Department in addition to 12 vehicles for other Government Departments. Also repairs of contractors plant and machinery are undertaken for the various building contractors working on Government contracts.

A European engineer was engaged on contract to fill the post of Officer-in-Charge, Workshop. It is hoped that with his arrival a complete re-organisation of the Workshops can be effected and the maintenance and repair work greatly improved.

The main items of machinery in the Workshops at the end of 1951 were:

1. Mitchell Lathe
1. E.C.C. Electric Motor
1. Single Wheel Grinder (Wet) "Rowland"
1. Electric Motor "Brook"
1. Double Wheel Grinder "Rowland"
1. Electric Motor "Hopkinson" A.M.O. 128
1. Jones Shipman Drilling Machine
1. L.D.C. Electric Motor 25K 374
1. Electric Motor "Hopkinson" A.M.O. 464
1. Cripton Battery Charger
1. L.D.C. Electric Motor 27K 568
1. Electric Valve Shop "Black & Decker"
1. Twist Drill Grinding Machine "Jones Shipman"
1. L.D.C. Electrict Motor C. 02387
1. Champion Spark Plug Servicing Unit
1. Tecalemit Car Servicing Unit
1. Tecalemit Compressor
1. Petter Petrol Engine
1. H.F. Robot Tyre Changer
1. Magger "Evershed & Vignolcs"
1. Voltmeter
1. Hack-Sawing Machine (Electric) "Volox"
1. Moveable Crane "Voughan"
1. Joshua Heap Screwing Machine.

Maintenance of sea and river walls, wharves. Maintenance was carried out to the existing wharves during the year including the renewal of all the main beams of the timber wharf at Kuala Belait.

The work of construction of the Brunei River wall at the site of the reclamation in the pre war mosque area was continued during the year and completed along the total length of the present reclamation. A total length of 113 feet or retaining wall was completed and a set of step 10' wide leading to the river.

Work was commenced on a new river wall on the opposite side of the Customs area along the front of the Chinese temple and Government rest house to the Kianggeh bridge. It is hoped to complete this early in 1952.

Work on the River Wall at Kuala Belait was seriously delayed owing to the shortage of stone in that area.

Reclamation. Reclamation in Brunei Town was seriously hampered by the unwillingness of contractors to undertake earth haulage contracts. To overcome this difficulty which was already then apparent, mechanical shovels were placed on order in 1950, but these were not to hand at the end of 1951.

Work was continued on the old mosque area and this was completed up to the junctions of Jalan Pretty and Stoney by the end of the year. Further reclamation in this area will have to await the removal of part of a river kampong which abuts the shore here.

Work on the other proposed scheme for 1951, the reclamation of swamp land near the new Malay school has had to be post-poned until the arrival of new plant and trucks in 1952.

Reclamation in Kuala Belait continued during the year and the first area scheduled for reclamation in the town plan was completed.

Works and Buildings.

Annually Recurrent. The work of maintaining existing Government Quarters and buildings was continued throughout the year, partly by directly employed labour and partly by contract. Out of a total provision for the work of \$90,000 a sum of \$89,914.63 was expended i.e. 97 per cent.

Public Works Extraordinary. The programme envisaged under this heading was very ambitious, consisting of ninety two items at an estimated cost of \$3,670,738. At the end of the year work was in progress or completed on only 62 items representing an expenditure of \$1,635,245.88 (33%) under this heading during the year.

The new Brunei State Hospital was completed in April.

Work on the construction of the New Istana and Lapau was completed in mid May and His Highness was able to take up residence on 10th May. The construction of paths and turfing of the immediate surroundings was carried out by the roads department but the layout of the ground was left until the services of and adviser on landscape gardening can be obtained.

The third major work started in 1950 to be completed in 1951 was the new Malay school at Brunei.

The only major building work physically started in 1951 was rebuilding of the bazaar area. This has been dealt with under Town planning above.

Work on preparation of Architectural and layout plans for the new Brunei Government Offices was completed during the first half of the year. In the light of the results of a soil survey carried out on the site it was decided that R.C. pile foundations would be necessary and consultants were engaged to carry out the structural design of the foundations and R.C. framework. Messrs. Ewart & Company (Civil Engineer) Limited tender for the construction of this building has now been accepted and it is hoped work will start on the R.C. piling in February 1952. The estimated date for completion is August, 1953.

Full details of building works completed and under constructions are as follows:—

Brunei Town.	New Istana and Lapau New Malay School Brunei State Hospital New Supply Godown New Waterworks Store and Workshop Dam, Pipeline, Filter and Storage Tank for Istana Surau for Istana Guard Room for the Istana Two Blocks Senior Officers Quarters 3 Blocks Class "E" Quarters 1 Block of 2 Class "F" Quarters 2 Blocks Married Men Barraks (16 rooms) 1 Single Men Barrack (50 men)
Temburong.	New Government Office Block. 1 Block of 2 Class "F" Quarters
Seria.	New Police Station 2 Blocks of Class "E" Quarters 4 Blocks of 2 Class "F" Quarters 4 Blocks Married Men's Barracks (50 rooms)
Kuala Belait.	Rest House Extension Garage for Municipal Trucks 1 Block of Class "E" Quarters 2 Blocks Class "F" Quarters 1 Block Married Men Barracks (10 rooms)

In addition to this work site preparation involving large quantities of earth movement, cutting in Brunei and sand filling in Kuala Belait has been carried out. A number of R.C. rain water tanks were also constructed in Kuala Belait and Seria.

Work in Progress at the end of 1951.

Brunei.	Two Blocks Wazirs Quarters Two Blocks Senior Officers Quarters Two Blocks Class "C" Quarters Six Blocks of 2 Class "F" Quarters Three Blocks New Garages for P.W.D. New Police Canteen Five Blocks Shophouses (54 shops) New Malay School Lumapas 1 Block Class "G" Quarters Lumapas 2 Blocks Dispensary at Kampong Ayer
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Muara.	New Office and Quarters for Customs Dept. 1 Block Married Men's Barrack (4 rooms)
Seria.	One Block of 2 Class "F" Quarters.
Kuala Belait.	New Police Headquarters New T. B. Ward New Power Station New P.W.D. Office 3 Blocks of 2 Class "F" Quarters 3 Blocks Married Men's Barracks (24 rooms)

Over and above this work on permanent construction it has been found necessary to approve a certain amount of temporary construction during the year. Temporary shophouses and markets were constructed on the reclamation in the old mosque area to allow demolition of the old temporary buildings for the new construction. It was also necessary to demolish and rebuild the temporary Government offices away from the site for the construction of the new building. This has involved the use of plant labour and materials urgently required for new construction.

Details of expenditure for the year under this heading are:—

P.W.A.R.	Works & Buildings	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 89,559.16
P.W.E.	Works & Buildings	6,321,879.92	2,732,136.70
P.W.S.E.	Unprovided	303,127.76	118,687.59

Works for other Departments

(including new shophouses)	599,371.80	599,371.80
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PART III

CHAPTER I.

Geography.

Brunei is a State on the north-west coast of Borneo, lying between latitude 4° 2" and 5° 3" north and longitude 114° 4" and 115° 22" east. It forms two enclaves into the territory of Sarawak, by which it is bounded on all sides, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, historically speaking, that an intrusion of Sarawak formed by the basin of the Limbang river splits the State into separate parts. It comprises of an area of some 2,226 square miles, and has a coast line of about one hundred miles extending from Brunei Bay in the East to the boundary with Sarawak in the West.

The capital of the same name, or to give it its honorific Arabic title, Daru'l Salam (Abode of Peace) is situated on the Brunei River, about nine miles from its mouth and is distant by sea 759 nautical miles from Singapore. At the time of the last census in 1947 it had a population of 10,620. Prior to 1910 the town consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles on mud flats on the river, but it has now spread over a portion of the mainland, partly reclaimed, on which the Government offices and other public buildings and streets of shophouses have been built.

Set in a wide sweep of the river, this river town is in its way unique. At high tide under favourable conditions of light it takes on a quite remarkably beauty; viewed at close quarters it is even more remarkably ramshackle. The houses are grouped together in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges, and there the inhabitants carry on their multifarious activities in much the same way as if they were on land.

The only other town of any size is Kuala Belait at the south-western end of the State's seaboard with a population of about 5,000. In the Seria area, which is the centre of a rapidly expanding oil producing district and the local headquarters of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, the population is approximately 12,000. At Kuala Belait with municipal services, piped water supply, electric light, domestic gas, cold storage, cinemas and other amenities, it is difficult to realise that within living memory it has been the scene of human sacrifices, and that only two hours up river there are pagan tribes treasuring the grisly relics of head-hunting expeditions of not so long ago.

Climate.

The climate is of the tropical type and is characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The heat is usually tempered by a slight breeze and the temperature rarely exceeds 90°F; the usual daily range is between 76° and 86°F.

The annual rainfall varies from 100 inches at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts of the interior. There are no well defined seasons, but the rainfall tends to be heaviest from October to the middle of January during the period of the North-east monsoon.

Local standard time is eight hours ahead of Greenwich time (meridian 120°E). As the mean longitude of the State is roughly 115°E there is a sort of natural daylight saving of about twenty minutes.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

The native name for the island of Borneo has always been Pulau Klamantan, but a Mercator's chart of 1595 gives to the town of Brunei as well as to the whole island, the name of "Borneo". Early writers spell the name of the island variously, Brunei, Brunai, Brune, Borneo, Borney, Bornei, Borne and Burni; from these variations upon the theme of one word, two words eventually crystallised—"Brunei and Borneo". As recently as 100 years ago, Brunei territory was always referred to as "Borneo Proper." The fact is that at the time of the earliest cartographers and writers, the kingdom of Brunei was at its zenith; the terms "Brunei" and "Borneo" were synonymous and the whole island was subject to the dominion of Brunei.

Brunei has no discovered pre-history and no established early history, and the meagre written records do not go further back

than the first Mohammedan Sultan, contemporaneous with the introduction of the Arabic script in or about the fifteenth century. For records of the pre-Muslim era we have to turn to Hindu and Chinese chroniclers. Chinese annals of the sixth and seventh centuries contain reference to a kingdom known as Poli or Puni which sent tribute to the Emperors of China in A.D. 518, 523 and 616. Similar references to a state of that name 45 days' sail from Java occur in the annals of the Sung dynasty which ruled over South China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and there are strong grounds for identifying it with Brunei, though the authorities are not unanimous on this point. With the decline of the Sung dynasty Brunei transferred its allegiance to Hindu Majapahit in Java, then back again to China, and finally at the end of the fourteenth century, paid tribute to Mohammedan Malacca. With the coming of the Ming Emperors the ties with vassal states were strengthened, and tributes were sent to China several times between 1405 and 1425. Thereafter there is no record.

Brunei must soon have thrown off all allegiance for by the early years of the sixteenth century it had risen to great power, and one of its rulers, Sultan Bulkiah, or Nakhoda Ragam (the Singing Captain) a renowned sea rover, voyaged to Java and Malacca and made conquests in Borneo, the Philippines and Sulu and even seized Manila. The names of many islands scattered throughout the archipelago are alleged to commemorate the circumstances of his voyages. One legend is that he set out on a cruise with a gantang of pepper seeds and was not content to return until he had given to each seed the name of one of the myriad islands encountered. His wife was a Javanese princess whose followers inter-married with the people of Brunei, and such, according to one tradition, is the origin of the Kedayans whom customs associates with the main body guard of the Sultan and who introduced in Brunei a system of rice cultivation greatly superior to local standards. It is related that in his declining years he carried with him on his exploits a band of artisans whose duty it was to prepare royal tombs in remote parts of the archipelago, it being his wish, should die at sea, to be buried at the nearest site; the finest of these is said to contain his remains at Kota Batu, about 1½ miles downstream from Brunei Town. This tomb of exquisite workmanship in hard basaltic stone was damaged by Spanish round shot in the seventeenth century and is now in a sorry state of dilapidation and the engravings upon it remain a secret to posterity.

This was the golden age of Brunei. Her sovereignty extended over the whole island of Borneo, the sultanates of Sambas, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Pasir Kotei and Bolongan being her vassals, as well as over the Sulu archipelago and over the islands of Balabac, Banggi, Balambangan and Palawan.

It was probably during the life-time of Sultan Bulkiah that Pigafetta, the Italian historian of Magellan's voyage around the world, visited Brunei and wrote the first eye-witness account in which he bore evidence as to the splendour of the Court and the size of the town of Brunei, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Kublai Khan, the Mongol Conqueror, is known to have sent an expedition from China to the eastern archipelago in 1292 and

it is more than probable that this was the origin of the Chinese colony in northern Borneo which is commemorated in the nomenclature of Kinabatangan river and the mountain Kinabalu and which according to tradition provided Brunei with an early ruler.

In 1291, according to Marco Polo,, there was a considerable junk carried trade between Brunei and China.

In Brunei, the traditional ceremony, the royal procedure and the nomenclature of officers of State, all commemorate Hindu and Chinese influences. The Hindu influence emanated from the Empire of Majapahit in Java and according to Javanese records a force expelled Sulu marauders from Brunei in 1368 and Brunei is mentioned as one of the countries conquered during the reign of the Angka Wijaya who was the last king to reign over Majapahit before it was vanquished by Mohammedan Malacca.

The Portuguese visited Brunei in 1526 and confirmed the glowing account of Pigafetta. Further visits were paid by the Portuguese until 1530, and a trading factory and a Catholic mission were established at the beginning of the next century. Spain too, having possession of the Philippines, evinced an active interest in Brunei affairs and twice attacked the capital. Later the English and Dutch in turn made sporadic appearance.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century the power of Brunei began to decline, and the outlying territories gradually fell away. The Dutch, having established trading stations on the South-west, South and East of Borneo rapidly extended their sphere of influence over the semi-independent but nominally vassal sultanates. This disintegration continued until by the beginning of the nineteenth century the kingdom of Brunei had so dwindled in extent as to include only what is now Sarawak and part of North Borneo.

At this period the capital itself seems to have degenerated to the condition of a slave market for the sale of captives of Illanun and Sulu pirates. Anarchy was rife in the outlying districts, and in 1841, in return for his services in assisting the Bendahara Raja Muda Hashim, Viceroy of Sarawak, to quell an insurrection at Kuching, Sarawak proper was ceded to Mr. James (later Sir James) Brooke, who was proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak. In 1846 the island of Labuan was ceded to Great Britain as a base for anti-piracy measures and for the watering and careening of ships, and in 1877 the whole of the northern portion of Borneo was ceded to form the nucleus of what was to become British North Borneo. At various later dates further occasions were made to the Rajah of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company till the territories of the State was eventually reduced to their present circumscribed limits.

In 1847 the Sultan entered into a treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy with an additional clause providing for extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei, which provision was modified by the Agreement of 1856. By a further treaty made in 1888 Brunei was placed under the protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relation of the State should be conducted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of

consular courts with jurisdiction over British subjects and foreign subjects enjoying British protection. In 1906 a supplementary agreement was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British Officer to be styled Resident, who should be the agent and representative of the British Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States.*

The years between 1906 and 1941 were years of steady progress. Very shortly after the treaty a form of Government was set up under the Sultan in Council and the British Resident, and law and order was established. Roads were built, people were encouraged to become agriculturists and fishermen according to their way of life. Conditions of housing were improved and trade flourished. The discovery of a workable oilfield at Seria only 10 miles from Kuala Belait in 1929 gave added importance to the State and its revenue increased and Brunei became prosperous.

Period of Japanese Occupation.

In the early morning of 16th December 1941, the first wave of Japanese Forces landed at Kuala Belait and occupied the oil-fields at Seria. Six days later on 22nd December, Brunei Town was occupied and all the British Government Officials were interned. Almost immediately the Japanese introduced their East Asia Co-Prosperity policy but it had a bad effect on the people's morale when public thrashing had to be attended and later the Japanese dropped that policy to a certain extent. People living near Kuala Belait were driven to work in the oilfields and the country folk were forcibly made to grow food.

Trade of course came to a standstill and only certain shopkeepers were allowed to remain as distributors. Luckily for the native population the Government in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war had compelled traders to import large stocks of rice, the staple food in case the European war disrupted shipping in the Far East. As a result of that policy, the population had ample food for the first year and only slightly less in the second year, but by the end of 1943 the stocks had been used up and only a trickle of food was able to enter the country owing to Japanese shipping losses. Even the Japanese themselves lacked food but not for long. As soon as the local harvest was in, the majority of it was confiscated to feed the Japanese Forces and a serious state of starvation prevailed. Medicines were almost non-existent, malaria spread and the resistance of the population to disease was broken down.

The Japanese policy seems to have been one of neglect. No anti-malarial work was done and no maintenance to houses, roads, ditches or water transport was even contemplated.

In 1944 the Allied Air Force began to take an active interest in Brunei. There were almost daily raids somewhere in the State and later the main town areas were destroyed by bombing. All the shophouses were destroyed in Kuala Belait and Brunei Town and in the latter town the newly completed hospital with X-ray

* The treaties and agreements relating to events described in this and the preceding paragraph were published as appendices to the Annual Report for 1946.

equipment was literally blown off the face of the earth. Luckily the famous River Kampong was spared but many houses have scars of machine gun bullets to bear witness to those frightful days. Most of the native population went into the interior to look for a piece of land to cultivate and live on until the coming of the Allied Forces.

Allied Re-Occupation.

On 10th June, 1945, the Allied Forces landed at Muara and proceeded towards Brunei which they entered easily having only encountered small patrol activity. The Japanese in the meantime were busily destroying their installations and setting fire to the oilfield at Seria. Realising that the end had come the Japanese took out all the civilians imprisoned for suspected anti-Japanese activities and executed them in their usual cowardly fashion. Their forces then moved up country and into the interior where many of them met untimely ends at the hands of the Dayaks.

Almost immediately a system of Government was set up under British control and so began the era of reconstruction under the British Military Administration. The population was found to be in a shocking state of health and it is no exaggeration to state that if the landing had not taken place when it did thousands of people would soon have perished through starvation and disease.

Free food and clothing were distributed as quickly as possible to the whole population and the sick were taken to hospital. Those Government servants who were still capable of work reported for duty and the gaps were filled by many well-known members of the various communities.

Distribution of supplies was difficult because the Japanese had allowed the roads to revert to jungle, and grass was growing on many of the roads in the town area. Water transport was scraped together from old hulls and Japanese engines were put into them. Rubble had to be cleared away in the town, bomb-craters filled in and roads rehabilitated.

Temporary shophouses were built along the river bank and partly over the water from the beginning of Jalan Stoney up towards the Customs Wharf until such time as the shop area could be cleared and drained.

Gradually the health of the population improved and order was restored to something like normal. Trade began again though very slowly and prices, other than those goods distributed from the Supply Depot, were prohibitive at first.

On 6th July, 1946, the Government of the country was formally handed over to the Civil Authorities.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION.

Brunei is a sultanate. The present Ruler the twenty-eighth of his line, His Highness Omar Ali Saifuddin, C.M.G., was born on 23rd September, 1916, and succeeded to the throne, on the death of his elder brother, on the 6th June 1950.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The State Council consists of twelve members, including the British Resident with the Sultan as President. The assent of the Council is required for the enactment of legislation and important questions of policy are referred to it.

The general functions of administration are carried out by a British Resident under the supervision of the Governor of Sarawak as High Commissioner. By a Treaty of 1906 the Resident's advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion. The seat of Government is in Brunei Town and there are Assistant Residents at Kuala Belait and at Headquarters.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, namely Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong and Belait, in each of which there are Malay District Officers who are responsible to the Resident.

European officers are generally in charge of the Public Works, Medical, Agricultural, Forests, Police, Customs and Education Departments, but at present the Agricultural Department is without a European head. The Commissioner of Customs and Marine is also State Treasurer, and the State Engineer supervises the Electrical Department.

At Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait there are Sanitary Boards whose members, of all nationalities, are appointed by Government. They are responsible for sanitation, conservancy, street lighting, rating and other municipal matters within their respective areas.

Government continues to control the distribution of commodities such as rice and sugar. For this purpose there are Supply Depots in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait, and prices are strictly controlled.

CHAPTER IV.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Both English and local weights and measures are used. The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents:—

- The chupak equal to 1 quart
- The gantang equal to 1 gallon
- The tahil equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ ozs.
- The kati (16 tahils) equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
- The pikul (100 katis) equal to $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
- The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to $5,333\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

CHAPTER V.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

There are no newspapers or periodicals published in the State. A Government Gazette, printed in Kuching was published from February, 1951.

Brunei,
May, 1952.

J. C. H. Barcroft,
British Resident, Brunei.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1950 AND 1951.

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1950		1951	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
001	Live animals, chiefly for food	Heads	9,668	\$ 251,103	7,563	\$ 146,609
011	Meat; fresh, chilled or frozen	Lbs	186,139	132,071	175,336	180,981
012	Meat; dried, Salted, or smoked not canned	Lbs	24,092	37,096	12,946	18,632
013	Meat canned and meat preparations, canned and not canned	Lbs	48,169	61,337	—	195,576
021	Milk and cream; fresh	Lbs	—	—	197,727	—
022	Milk and cream; evaporated condensed or dried	Lbs	728,631	399,078	629,229	531,476
023	Butter	Lbs	35,035	45,911	43,397	54,274
024	Cheese	Lbs	13,038	16,245	5,754	7,641
025	Eggs	Pcs	351,138	55,449	771,138	157,996
026	Natural honey	Lbs	—	—	2,316	1,913
029	Miscellaneous dairy products	Pk	—	—	—	62,977
031	Fish; fresh or simply preserved	Lbs	2,051	68,944	117,449	408,684
032	Fish canned and fish preparations	Pk	—	—	77,586	185,491
041	Wheat, unmilled	Pk	29,683	—	—	1,513,230
042	Rice	Pk	—	—	5,159	268
043	Barley, unmilled	Pk	—	—	11	56
044	Maize, unmilled	Pk	—	—	594	23,536
045	Cereals, unmilled, other than wheat, rice, barley & maize	Pk	—	—	—	2,235,977
046	Wheat flour	Lbs	1,389,965	337,022	13,058	472
047	Cereals, milled, except wheat flour	Lbs	Inold. under Item 046	393,414	936,842	188,135
048	Cereal preparations	Pk	—	—	—	81,623
051	Fruits and nuts, fresh (not including oil nuts)	Pk	—	—	—	446,208
052	Dried fruits	Lbs	—	—	—	142,969
053	Fruits preserved and fruit preparations	Lbs.	—	—	67,613	182,206
054	Fresh and dry vegetables, roots and tubers, not included artificially dehydrated	Pk	—	—	—	400,358
055	Vegetables, preserved, and vegetable preparations	Lbs.	96,947	3,560	240,513	128,612
061	Sugar	Lbs.	71,615	38,384	2,824,740	715,763
			3,219,057	—	—	—

APPENDIX A.—(Continued)

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1950 AND 1951.

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1950		1951	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
062	Sugar preparations	Lbs.	183,998	\$ 156,688	—	\$ 133,181
071	Coffee	Lbs.	7,467	191,420	—	238,462
072	Cocoa	Lbs.	..	4,744	—	6,661
073	Chocolate and preparations	Lbs.	..	..	—	66,714
074	Tea and mate	Lbs.	..	..	Under item 062	110,544
075	Spices	Lbs.	..	..	38,676	73,046
081	Feeding stuff for animals not including unmilled cereals	PkL	4,650	195,787	—	65,108
091	Miscellaneous food and preparations	Lbs.	73,276	55,807	167,729	179,178
099	Miscellaneous food preparations, n.e.s.	Lbs.	—	1,283,868	—	648,618
111	Water and other non-alcoholic beverages	Gls	14,677	38,095	—	54,498
112	Alcoholic beverages	Gls	64,933	384,284	175,712	883,124
121	Tobacco unmanufactured	Lbs.	3,754	7,407	1,020	8,364
122	Tobacco manufactured	Lbs.	179,805	817,021	194,526	1,014,457
211	Hides and skins (except fur skins), undressed	PkL	—	—	—	—
212	Fur skins undressed	PkL	—	—	56	706
221	Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	PkL	—	—	—	—
231	Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	Lbs.	—	—	—	—
241	Fuelwood and charcoal	Ton	—	—	—	—
242	Wood in the round	Ton	—	—	—	49,361
243	Wood shaped or simply worked	PkL	—	—	—	214,204
244	Cork, raw	PkL	—	—	—	6,513
251	Pulp and waste paper	PkL	—	—	—	49,073
261	Silk	PkL	—	—	—	—
262	Wool and other animal hair	PkL	—	—	—	—
263	Cotton	Lbs.	—	—	—	19,687
264	Jute	Lbs.	—	—	—	5,858
265	Vegetable fibres except cotton and jute	Lbs.	—	—	—	42,003
266	Synthetic fibres	Lbs.	—	—	—	—
267	Waste materials from textile fabrics	Lbs.	—	—	—	—
271	Fertilizers, crude	Lbs.	—	—	174	10,481

APPENDIX A.—(Continued)

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1950 AND 1951.

(73)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1950		1951	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
272	Crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones			\$ 40,056		
281	Iron ore	Ton	—	—	—	367,651
282	Iron and steel scrap	Ton	—	—	—	23,766
283	Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates	Ton	—	—	2,179	139
284	Non-ferrous metal scrap	Ton	—	—	—	16,765
285	Silver and platinum	..	..	..	—	—
291	Crude animal materials, inedible, n.e.s.	Lbs	—	—	—	—
292	Crude vegetable materials, inedible, n.e.s.	Gls	—	—	—	—
311	Coal, coke and briquettes	Gls	—	—	—	—
312	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	Gls	—	—	—	—
313	Petroleum products	C. Ft	—	—	—	—
314	Gas, natural and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—
315	Electric energy	—	—	—	—	—
411	Animal oils and fats	Pkl	—	—	—	—
412	Vegetable oils	Pkl	—	—	—	—
413	Oils and fats processed, and waxes of animals or vegetable origin	Pkl	—	—	—	—
511	Inorganic chemicals	Lbs	—	—	—	—
512	Organic chemicals	Gls	—	—	—	—
521	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal petroleum and natural gas	—	—	—	—	—
531	Coal-tar dyes	—	—	—	—	—
532	Dyeing and tanning extracts, and synthetic tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—
533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	—	—	—	—	—
541	Medicated and Pharmaceutical Products	—	—	—	—	—
551	Essential oils, perfume and flavour materials	—	—	—	—	—
552	Perfumery, cosmetics, soaps, and cleansing and polishing preparations	—	—	—	—	—
561	Fertilizers, manufactured	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1950 AND 1951.

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1950		1951	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
591	Explosives	Rds/Pcs	217,712	\$ 18,013	128,950	\$ 23,740
599	Miscellaneous chemical materials and products	pkL	—	—	—	—
611	Leather	pkL	—	—	2	7,488
612	Manufactures of leather, n.e.s.	pkL	—	—	—	25
613	Furs, dressed or dressed-and-dyed	pkL	—	—	—	17,201
621	Rubber fabricated materials	pkL	—	—	—	—
629	Rubber manufactured articles, n.e.s.	Pcs	3,776	—	—	—
631	Veneers, plywood, boards etc.	pkL	—	—	—	157,887
632	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	pkL	—	—	—	1,212
633	Cork manufactured	pkL	—	—	—	26,639
641	Paper and paperboard	pkL	—	—	—	—
642	Articles made of pulp, of paper and of paperboard	pkL	—	—	—	380,355
651	Textile yarn and thread	Lbs	—	—	—	161,643
652	Cotton fabrics of standard type	Yds	—	—	—	89,170
653	Textile fabrics of standard type, other than cotton fabrics	Yds	—	—	—	447,543
654	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons trimmings and other small wares	Yds	—	—	—	582,920
655	Special textile fabrics and related products	Yds	—	—	—	19,990
656	Made-up articles wholly or chiefly of textile materials n.e.s.	Yds	—	—	—	817,579
657	Floor coverings and tapestries	Pcs	—	—	—	84,453
661	Lime, cement and fabricated building materials except glass and clay materials	Ton	—	—	—	29,037
662	Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials	Ton	—	—	—	1,884,256
663	Mineral manufactures, n.e.s., not including clay & glass	Ton	—	—	—	130,828
664	Glass	Ton	—	—	—	56,848
665	Glassware	Ton	—	—	—	26,238
666	Pottery	Ton	—	—	—	159,270
						61,327
						87,908
						95,358

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1950 AND 1951.

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1950		1951	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
671	Silver and platinum group metals	Thl	—	—	2,135	34,916
672	Precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, unworked and worked	—	—	—	—	—
673	Jewellery, and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares	—	—	—	—	—
681	Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—
682	Copper	—	—	—	—	—
683	Nickel	—	—	—	—	—
684	Aluminium	—	—	—	—	—
685	Lead	—	—	—	—	—
686	Zinc	—	—	—	—	—
687	Tin	—	—	—	—	—
689	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy	Ton	—	—	—	—
691	Ordnance	—	—	—	—	—
699	Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	Ton	—	—	—	—
711	Power generating (except electric) machinery	Pcs	—	—	—	—
712	Agricultural machinery and implements	Pcs	—	—	—	—
713	Tractors other than steam	Pcs	—	—	—	—
714	Office machinery	Pcs	—	—	—	—
715	Metalworking machinery	Pcs	—	—	—	—
716	Mining, construction and other industrial machinery	Pcs	—	—	—	—
721	Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	Pcs	—	—	—	—
731	Railway vehicles	Pcs	—	—	—	—
732	Road motor vehicles	Pcs	—	—	—	—
733	Road vehicles other than motor vehicles	Pcs	—	—	—	—
734	Aircraft	Pcs	—	—	—	—
735	Ships and boats	Pcs	—	—	—	—
811	Prefabricated buildings and their assembled parts	Pkl	21	154,647	—	—
					—	210,494

APPENDIX A. — (Continued)

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1950 AND 1951.

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APPENDIX B.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1950 AND 1951.

Heading	Unit	1950		1951	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Crude Oil	Long Ton	4,011,463	\$ 198,210,084
Firewood, mangrove	Ton	13,964	203,240
Jelutong rubber	Ton	215	355,340
Natural gas	1,000 cubic Ft.	1,822,776	465,694
Plantation rubber	Pound	5,730,034	6,154,169
				Total	205,388,521
					271,838,398

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31.12.1951

Sgd. D. H. TRUMBLE,
State Treasurer, 22nd March,
Brunei. 1952.

N.B. The Brunei Government has a contingent liability in that the Post Office Savings Bank is guaranteed by the Government under Enactment No. 7 of 1939.

APPENDIX D.

BRUNEI

BRITISH RESIDENTS	ASSISTANT RESIDENTS
1906/May 1907—M. S. H. McArthur	May 1906/May 1907—F. A. S. McClelland
May 1907/Dec. 1907—H. Chevallier	—
Jan. 1908/Apr. 1908—M. S. H. McArthur	May 1907/June 1908—J. C. Sugars
Apr. 1908/Sept. 1909—J. F. Owen	June 1908/Feb. 1910—B. O. Stoney
Sept. 1909/Nov. 1909—B. O. Stoney (<i>Acting</i>)	Mar. 1910/May 1911—W. H. Lee-Warner
Nov. 1909/Nov. 1913—H. Chevallier	Mar. 1911/Jan. 1913—E. A. Dickson
Nov. 1913/Dec. 1914—F. W. Douglas	Jan. 1913/1914 —W. H. Lee-Warner
Jan. 1915/May 1916—E. B. Maundrell	1914/1930 —Abolished
May 1916/Mar. 1921—G. E. Cator	Jan. 1931/Sept. 1931—T. F. Carey
Mar. 1921/Mar. 1923—L. A. Allen	Oct. 1931/Sept. 1933—R. C. Gates
Mar. 1923/Feb 1926—E. E. F. Pretty	Aug. 1933/Apr. 1935—A. Glencross
Mar. 1926/Mar. 1927—O. E. Venables	Apr. 1935/Mar. 1936—D. A. Somerville
Mar. 1927/May 1928—E. E. F. Pretty	Mar. 1936/May 1938—H. Hughes-Hallett
May 1928/Jan. 1929—P. A. B. Mckerron	May 1938/Apr. 1940—E. C. G. Barrett
Jan. 1929/Aug. 1929—R. J. F. Curtis	May 1940/Dec. 1941—R. N. Turner
Aug. 1929/Sept. 1931—P. A. B. McKerron	July 1943/Jan. 1947—C. J. Briscoe
Sept. 1931/Oct. 1934—T. F. Carey	Jan. 1947/Dec. 1947—N. H. Wood
Nov. 1934/Jan. 1937—R. E. Turnbull	Dec. 1947/Mar. 1949—D. C. I. Wernham
Jan. 1937/Dec. 1939—J. Graham Black	Mar. 1949/Oct. 1949—I. Harper (Kuala Belait)
Jan. 1940/Dec. 1941—E. E. Pengilley	Oct. 1949/June 1950—I. Harper (Brunei)
July 1946/Jan. 1948—W. J. Peel	Oct. 1949/Mar. 1951—R. C. S. Bell (Kuala Belait)
Jan. 1948/Aug. 1948—L. H. N. Davis	Sept. 1950/Oct. 1951—P. Scanlon (Brunei)
Aug. 1948/June 1951—E. E. F. Pretty	Mar. 1951/ —G. A. T. Shaw (Kuala Belait)
July 1951/ —J. C. H. Barcroft	Oct. 1951/ —R. G. Keech (Brunei)

NOTE:—The appointment of Assistant Resident was abolished in 1915 and was not recreated until 1931 consequent upon the development of the Seria Oilfields, Belait. The appointment of Assistant Resident Brunei was created in October 1949.

REPORT MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI
1951

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



COLONIAL REPORTS

ANNUAL REPORTS

BASUTOLAND	GOLD COAST	N. RHODESIA
BECHUANALAND	HONG KONG	NYASALAND
PROTECTORATE	JAMAICA	SARAWAK
BRITISH GUIANA	KENYA	SIERRA LEONE
BR. HONDURAS	FED. OF MALAYA	SINGAPORE
BRUNEI	MAURITIUS	SWAZILAND
CYPRUS	NIGERIA	TRINIDAD
FIJI	NORTH BORNEO	UGANDA

BIENNIAL REPORTS

ADEN	*GIBRALTAR	*ST. VINCENT
*BAHAMAS	*GILBERT AND ELLICE IS.	SEYCHELLES
*BARBADOS	*GRENADA	SOLOMON IS.
BERMUDA	LEEWARD IS.	*SOMALILAND
CAYMAN IS.	NEW HEBRIDES	*TONGA
DOMINICA	*ST. HELENA	TURKS AND CAICOS IS.
*FALKLAND IS.	ST. LUCIA	ZANZIBAR

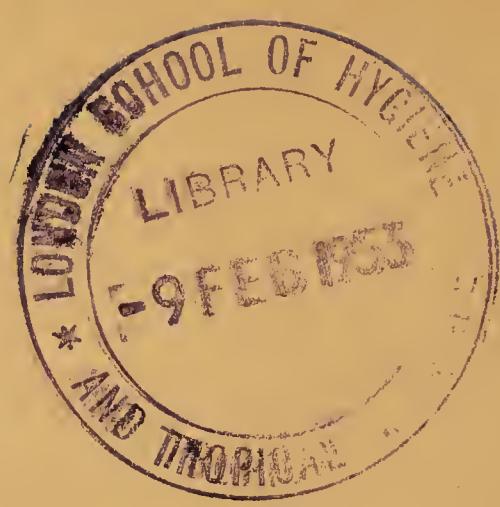
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